No. 9. Autumn 1931.

154 **Commenius** (Joh. Amos.) Orbis Sensualium Pictus—Visible World; or, a Nomenclature and [Picture of all the Chief things in the World, and Men's Actions in their way of living], written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last Essays, and the most suitable to Children's capacities of any that he hath hitherto made, translated into English by Charles Hoole. *London, printed for and sold by John Sprint*, 1705 £1 5s

Small 8vo, *cloth, illustrated with* 140 *exceedingly quaint and curious engravings* [*should be* 150], *including Fire, Air, Water, Fruits, Metals, Flowers, Ravenous Birds, Water-Fowl, Flying Vermin, Four-Footed Beasts, Serpents and Creeping Things, Man, The Hand and the Head, Flesh and Bowels, Bones, Outward and Inward Senses, Deformed and Monstrous People, Grinding, Baking, Fowling, Engines, The Bath, Barber's Shop, Dials, Carriages Swimming, Tormenting of Malefactors, Weights and Measures, Physicks, Burial, A Stage Play, Sleights* (*Conjuring, Acrobats, etc.*), *Fencing, Tennis Play, and numerous most interesting engravings*, with descriptive text. Rare and seldom found complete. This copy, as stated is imperfect, and many of the engravings have been coloured by hand.

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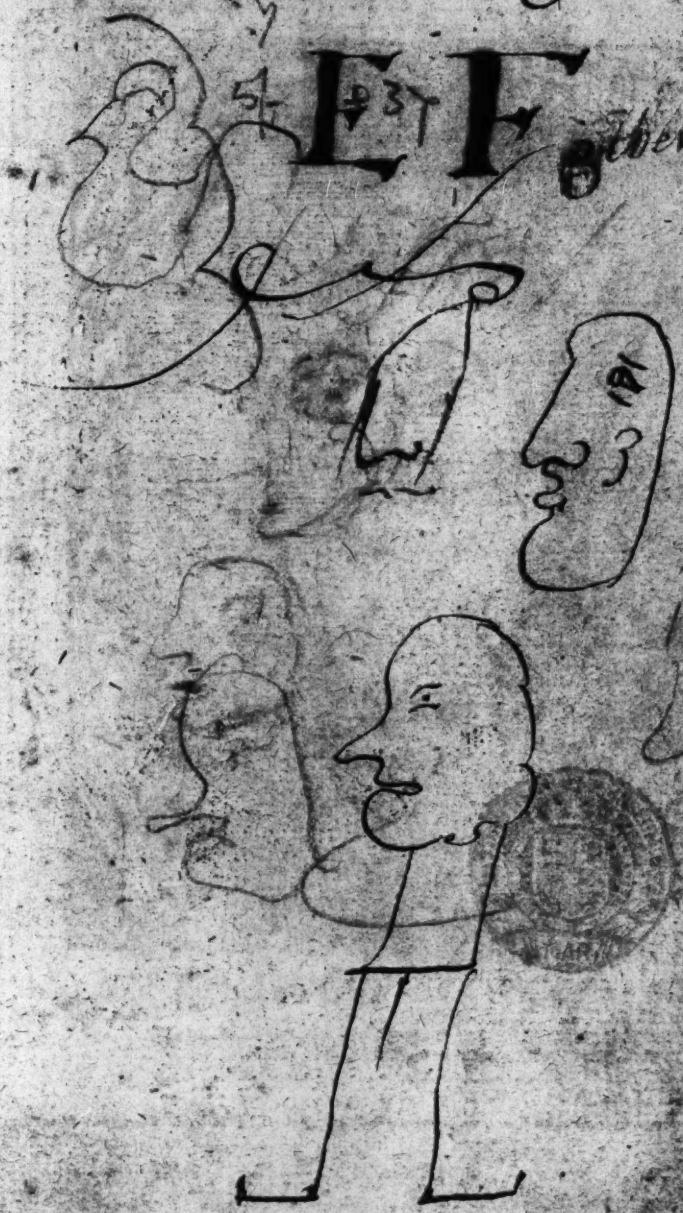
Edward Fletcher
Pretium 3.



IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAUVS A°. ÆTAT 50: 1642.
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JOH. AMOS COMMENII Orbis Sensualium Pictus:

HOC EST,

Omnium principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vita Actionum,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's Visible WORLD:

OR, A

Nomenclature, and *Pictures*

OF ALL

The chief things that are in the World, and of Mens Employments therein;

In above an 150 COPPER CUTS.

WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens Capacities of any that he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English

By CHARLES HOOLE, M.A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

London, Printed for, and sold by *John Sprint*, at the *Bell* in *Little Britain*. 1705.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & univerſa volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Apellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa volatilia Cæli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

The Author's PREFACE *to the* Reader.

INſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs, with which young Wits ought to be well furbiſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *Grace* of ones Life, *to be wiſe, to act, to ſpeak*.

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the Fingers on the Hands.

The ground of this buſineſs, is, that *ſenſual objects be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the Underſtanding which was not before in the Senſe. And therefore to exerciſe the Senſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe,*

and all diſcreet actions in ones courſe of life. Which, becauſe it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being underſtood or being rightly preſented to the ſenſes, it cometh to paſs, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of Mens actions in their way of living:* Which, that you, good Maſters may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in ſhort, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you ſee, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole World, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Deſcriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the Repreſentations of all viſible things, (to which alſo things inviſible are reduced after their faſhion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are diſcribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ*, and with that fulneſs that nothing very neceſſary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always ſheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the Pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be taken away out of Wiſdoms Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and ever to be ſharpned more and more*; which is alſo a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main guides of Childhood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their Objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtned upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper Studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that

it be bound up in their native Tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. Firſt *it will afford a device for learning to read more eaſily than hitherto*, eſpecially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* ſet before it, to wit the Characters of the ſeveral Letters, with the Image of that creature, whoſe voice that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *A b c* Scholar will eaſily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthned by uſe, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a Table of the chief Syllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inſcriptions ſet over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubelſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger Diſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and phraſes of the whole Language are found ſet orderly in their own places.

And

And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the Speech already underſtood into its parts; ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joined together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue:* as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two Idiomes, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome obſervations and advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe the firſt *tasks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but Rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole World, and the whole Language, and of all our Underſtanding about things. If a more perfect Deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a Language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſomewhere elſe, whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes: Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to Children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with

the

the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not only in the Picture, but alſo in themſelves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the Houſe, Utenſils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be ſuffered alſo to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: firſt thus to quicken the attention alſo towards the things; and to obſerve the proportion of the parts one towards another; and laſtly, to practiſe the nimbleneſs of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be preſented to the eye, it will be to no purpoſe at all to offer them by themſelves to the Scholars, as colours, reliſhes, *&c.* which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that things rare and not eaſie to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be ſhewed alſo, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at laſt this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the ſenſes, and an Entrance to the School intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it ſelf.

The

The Tranſlator, to all judicious and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed,) many of the Books *of this well deſerving Author Mr.* John Commenius, *which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a Language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries out of Latin into their own native Tongues.*

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantagious to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch, as have already got a ſmattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to young Children *(whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things, and words,* they prove rather a mere toyl and burthen, than a delight and furtherance,

For to pack up many words in memory of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude and variety *(and thereby to become diſcouraged,* than to care to treaſure them up, *in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.*

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrogade, and ſtriven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgment) deſcended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceded (as Nature it ſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the Senſes well, by preſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the Intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas indeed, we generally miſſing this way, do teach children as we do Parrots, to ſpeak they know not what, nay which is worſe, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Gram-

mar

mar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secundary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the Language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a Child to School till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowleage of the words which are applyed to them in any Language. But the gross misdemeanour of such Children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.*

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a Child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-Schools to learn the Latin-Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himself hath told you in his Preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare; leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly and is brought us to School to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let *him* look over the pictures with their general Titles or Inscriptions, *till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his Head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.*

II. Let

II. Let *him* read the Deſcription at large: *Firſt, in Engliſh and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and diſtinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withal, let him take notice of the Figures inſerted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh or Latin. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtandingly grounded in* Orthography, *which is a thing* too generally neglected *by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh Schools think that Children ſhould learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and Scholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from Schools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary Tradeſmen, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble in their Bills and Shop-Books.*

III. *Then let him* get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart, *which he will more eaſily do, by reaſon of thoſe impreſſions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo* learn, 1. To conſtrue, *or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh.* 2. To Parſe, *according to the Rules (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of his Accidence; where I would have him* tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; *but eſpecially to* decline the Nouns and conjugate the Verbs *according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence.* As *for* the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, and thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the *latter part of the Accidence*, I would not have a Child much troubled with them, till *by the help of this Book* he can perfectly practiſe *ſo much of* Etymology, *as concerns the firſt part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go chearfully forward in their Grammar, and School Authors, eſpecially, if whilſt they are employed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair and legible hand.*

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have

have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words be expreſſed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet *is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove thoſe Maſters that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it* verbatim *to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs and their manner of variation,*

Such a work as this, *I obſerve to have been formerly much* deſired *by ſome experienced Teachers, and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whilſt my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt witted* Children, *who are* moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent (*and whereof Children are as yet ignorant*) are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding. *But for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe* any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; *I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend alſo particulars, but by this or the like ſubſidiary, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is ſignified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities, are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made.*

I might

I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, *that so we may apply our selves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace, and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in *Lothury*, *London*, *Jan.* 25. 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward *sometimes an* eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, *touching a work of this Nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the use of Images or Representations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickned and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowls, they would stand us in great stead.* For *Pictures are the most intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come closest to Nature, nay,* saith *Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

Orbis Sensualium Pictus.

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*

The Master and the Boy.

M. *COme Boy, learn to be wise.*

P. *What doth this mean, to be wise?*

M. *To understand rightly,*

Magister & Puer.

M. VEni Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, *Sapere?*

M. Omnia, quæ *necessaria,*

 recte

to do rightly, and to speak out rightly, all that are necessary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by God's help.*

P. *How?*

M. *I will guide thee thorow all.*

I will shew thee all,

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which* living Creatures *know how to make, and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things.

Here thou hast a lively and vocal Alphabet.

rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia,

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus constat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.

Cornix cornicatur, *á á* — A a
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, *b é é é* — B b
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicáda ſtridet, *cí cí* — C c
The Graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit, *du du* — D d
The Whooppoo ſaith.

Infans ejulat, *é é é* — E e
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, *ſi ſi* — F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit, *ga ga* — G g
The Gooſe gagleth.

Os halat, *hah hah* — H h
The mouth breathe thout.

Mus mintrit, *í í í* — I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit, *kha kha* — K k
The Duck quaketh.

Lupus ululat, *lu ulu* — L l
The Wolf howleth.

Urſus murmurat, *mum mum* — M m
The Bear grumbleth.

Felis clamat, *nau nau* — N n
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, *ó ó ó* — O o
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, *pi pi* — P p
The Chicken peepeth.

Cúculus cuculat, *kuk ku* — Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth.

Canis ringitur, *err* — R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat, *ſi* — S ſ
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat, *tac tac* — T t
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, *ú ú* — U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit, *va* — W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.

Rana coaxat, *coax* — X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit, *y y y* — Y y
The Aſſe brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* — Z z
The Breeze or Horſe-flie ſaith.

God. II. Deus.

GOD *is of himſelf from everlaſting to everlaſting.*

A moſt perfect and a moſt bleſſed Being.

In his Eſſence *Spiritual, and One.*

In his Perſonality, *Three.*

In his Will, *Holy, Juſt, Merciful and True.*

In his Power, *very great.*

In his Goodneſs, *very ciful and good.*

In his Wiſdom, *unmeaſurable.*

A Light *inacceſſible; and yet all in all.*

Every where, and no where.

Deus eſt ex ſeipſo, ab æterno in æternum.

Ens perfectiſſimum & beatiſſimum.

Eſſentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypoſtaſi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Juſtus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ maximus.

Bonitate optimus.

Sapientiâ immenſus.

Lux inacceſſa; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique & nullibi.

The chiefeſt Good, *and the only inexhauſted Fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *ſo the* Governour *and* Preſerver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *Bonum*, & bonorum omnium Fons ſolus, & inexhauſtus.

Omnium Rerum quas vocamus *Mundum*, ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator*, & *Conſervator*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*

3

The Heaven, 1. *hath* Fire, *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2. *hang in the* Air.
Birds, 3. *fly under the Clouds.*
Fiſhes, 4. *ſwim in the Water.*
The Earth *hath Hills*, 5. Woods, 6. Fields, 7. Beaſts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

Cœlum, 1. habet *Ignem* & *Stellas.*
Nubes, 2. pendent in *Aëre.*
Aves, 3. volant ſub Nubibus.
Piſces, 4. natant in *Aqua.*
Terra habet *Montes*, 5. *Sylvas*, 6. *Campos*, 7. *Animalia*, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus the greateſt Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita ſunt plena Habitatoribus ſuis, quatuor *Elementa*, Mundi maxima *Corpora.*

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum.*

The Heaven, 1, *is wheeled about, and encompaſſeth the* Earth, 2. *ſtanding in the middle.*

The Sun, 3. *whereſoever it is, ſhineth perpetually, howſoever* dark Clouds, 4. *may take it from us; and by its* Rays 5. *it cauſeth* Light, *and the Light,* Day.

On the other ſide, over againſt it, is Darkneſs, 6. *and thence* Night.

Cœlum, 1. rotatur, & ambit Terram, 2. ſtantem in medio.

Sol, 3. ubi ubi eſt, fulget perpetuò, ut ut *denſa Nubila*, 4. eum à nobis eripiant; facitque ſuis *Radiis*, 5. *Lucem*, Lux *Diem*,

Ex oppoſito, ſunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox*.

In the Night
ſhineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
gliſter, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, *and*
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi, 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Manè *Aurora*, 10.
& *Diluculum.*

Fire. V. *Ignis.*

The Fire *gloweth,*
burneth and conſumeth to aſhes.
A ſpark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, (*or* Fireſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder *in*
a Tinder-box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis*, 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2. eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo*, 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum, 4.
& inde *Candelam*, 5.

or a ſtick, 6.
and cauſeth a flame, 7.
or blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houſes.

Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth therefrom,
which, ſticking to the Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.

Of a Fire-brand,
(*or burning ſtick*)
is made a Brand, 11.
(*or quenched ſtick.*)

Of a hot Coal
(*red hot piece of a Fire-brand*)
is made a Coal, 12.
(*or a* dead Cinder.)

That which remaineth,
is at laſt Aſhes, 13.
and Embers (*or hot* Aſhes.)

vel *Lignum*, 6. accendit,
& *Flammam*, 7. excitat
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod Ædificia corripit.

Fumus, 9.
inde aſcendit,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem.*

Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)

Ex *Fruna*,
(candente
Torris particulâ)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(*Particula mortuâ.*)

Tandem quod remanet,
eſt *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (Cinis ardens.)

The Air. VI. Aër.

A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth ſtrongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it ſelf in a round compaſs.
A Wind under Ground, 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake *cauſeth* gapings of the Earth, (*and* falls of Houſes.) 6.

Aura, 1.
ſpirat leniter.
Ventus, 2.
flat validé.
Procella, 3.
ſternit Arbores.
Turbo, 4.
ſe agit in gyrum.

Ventus *ſubterraneus*, 5.
excitat *Terræ motum.*
Terræ-motus facit *Labes* (ruinas.) 6.

The

The Water. VII. *Aqua.*

The Water *ſpringeth out of a* Fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
ſtandeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in the Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and cauſeth Fens, 7.
The River hath Banks, 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Iſlands 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua fcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit *Paludes*, 7.
Flumen habet *Ripas*, 8.
Mare facit *Littora*, 9.
Sinus, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Inſulas, 12. *Peninſulas*, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet *Scopulos*, 16.

The Clouds. VIII. *Nubes.*

A Vapour, 1. *aſcendeth from the* Water.

From it a Cloud, 2. *is made, and a* white Miſt, 3. *near the Earth.*

Rain, 4. *and a* ſmall Shower *diſtilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.*

Which being frozen, is Hail, 5. *half frozen is* Snow, 6. *being warm is* Mel-dew.

In a rainy Cloud, ſet over againſt the Sun, the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*

A drop *falling into the water, maketh a* Bubble, 8. *many* Bubbles *make froth*, 9.

Frozen Water is called Ice, 10. *Dew* congealed,

Ex *Aqua* aſcendit *Vapor*, 1.

Inde fit *Nubes*, 2. & propè terram *Nebula*, 3.

E *Nube* guttatim ſtillat *Pluvia* 4. & *Imber.*

Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5. ſemigelata, *Nix*, 6. calefacta, *Rubigo* eſt.

In nube pluvioſâ, Soli oppoſitâ, apparet *Iris*, 7.

Gutta incidens in aquam, facit *Bullam*, 8. multæ *Bullæ* faciunt ſpumam, 9.

Aqua congelata *Glacies*, 10. *Ros* congelatus,

is called a white Froſt.

Thunder *is made of a brimſtone-like vapour, which breaking out of a Cloud,* with Lightning, 11. *thundereth and ſtriketh with lightning.*

Pruina dicitur

Ex vapore ſulphureo fit *Tonitru*, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Earth. IX. *Terra.*

In the Earth *are*
high Mountains, 1.
Deep Valleys, 2.
Hills riſing, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods, 6.

In *Terra* ſunt
Montes, 1. alti,
Valles, 2. profundæ,
Colles, 3. Elevati,
Spelunçæ, 4. cavæ,
Campi, 5. plani,
Sylvæ, 6. opacæ.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ-Fœtus.*

A meadow 1. *yieldeth* graſs, *with* Flowers *and* Herbs, *which being cut down, are made* Hay, 2.

A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn, *and* Pot-herbs, 4.

Muſhrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals *grow under the Earth.*

Pratum, 1. fert *Gramina*, *cum* Floribus *&* Herbis, quæ deſecta fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.

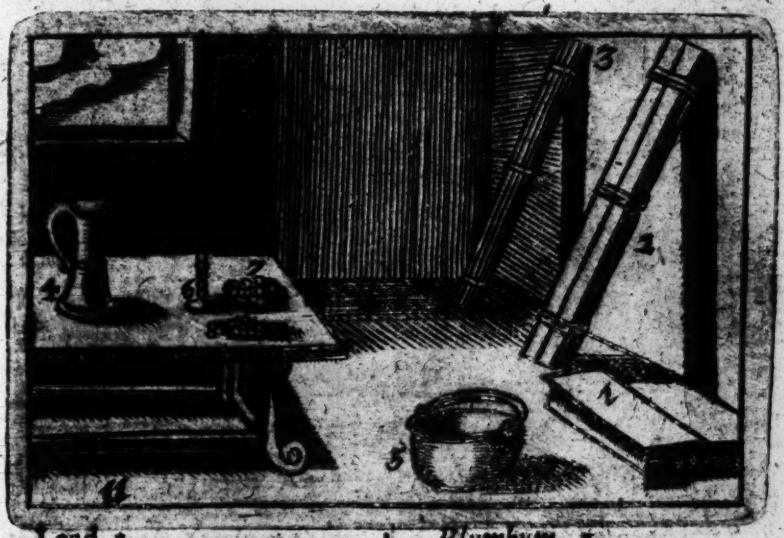
Arvum, 3. fert *Fruges*, & *Olera*, 4.

In *Sylvis* proveniunt *Fungi*, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtylli, &c.

Sub terrâ naſcuntur *Metalla*, *Lepides*, *Mineralia.*

Metals.

Metals. XI. *Metalla.*



Lead 1.
is ſoft, and heavy.
Iron, 2. *is hard,*
and Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper,
Candleſticks, 6. *of* Latin,
Dollers, 7. *of* Silver,
Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8.
of Gold.
Quick-ſilver *is always li-*
quid, and eateth thorow Me-
tals.

Plumbum, 1.
eſt molle & grave.
Ferrum, 2. eſt durum,
& durior *Calybs*, 3.
E *Stanno*,
faciunt *Cantharos*, 4.
è *Cupro Ahena*, 5.
Ex *Orichalco*, *Candelabra*, 6.
Ex *Argento*, *Thaleros*, 7.
Ex *Auro*, *Sucatos*,
(Ducatos) & *Coronatus*, 8.
Argentum vivum, ſemper
liquet & Metalla corrodit.

Stones. XII. *Lapides.*

Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*
A great Stone, 3
is a piece of
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.
A Whetſtone, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.
A Load-ſtone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond *white,*
The Ruby *red,*
The Sapphire *blew,*
The Emerald *green,*
The Jacinth *yellow,* &c.
And they gliſter, being cut in faſhion of the Nails of ones hand.
Pearls, *and* Unions 10.
grow in Shell-fiſh.

Arena, 1. *& Saburra,* 2.
eſt comminutus *Lapis.*
Saxum, 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. *Marmor,* 7. *&c.*
ſunt Lapides obſcuri.
Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ, 9.
ſunt Lapilli pellucidi, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
Et micant ungulati.

Margaritæ & Uniones, 10.
creſcunt in Conchis.

Corals

Corals, 11. *in a Sea-ſhrub.*
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glaſs, 13. *is like* Chryſtal.

Corallia, 11. in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum, 13. ſimile eſt *Chryſtallo.*

Tree. XIII. *Arbor.*

A Plant, 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3.
The Root, 4. *beareth up the Tree.*
The Body *or* Stem, 5. *riſeth from the Root.*
The Stem *divideth it ſelf into* Boughs, 6. *and* green Branches, 7. *made of* Leaves, 8.

E ſemine procreſcit *Planta*, 1.
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.
Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix*, 4.
E Radice ſurgit *Stirps*, (*Stemma.*) 5.
Stirps ſe dividit in *Ramos*, 6. & *Frondes*, 7. factas e *Foliis*, 8.

The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log. 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.
Bark *and* Heart, 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis; habens *Corticem*
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam & *medullam*, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam, *Picem*, &c.
sudant.

Fruits of Trees XIV. *Fructus Arborum.*

Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing
trees.
The Apple 1. *is round.*

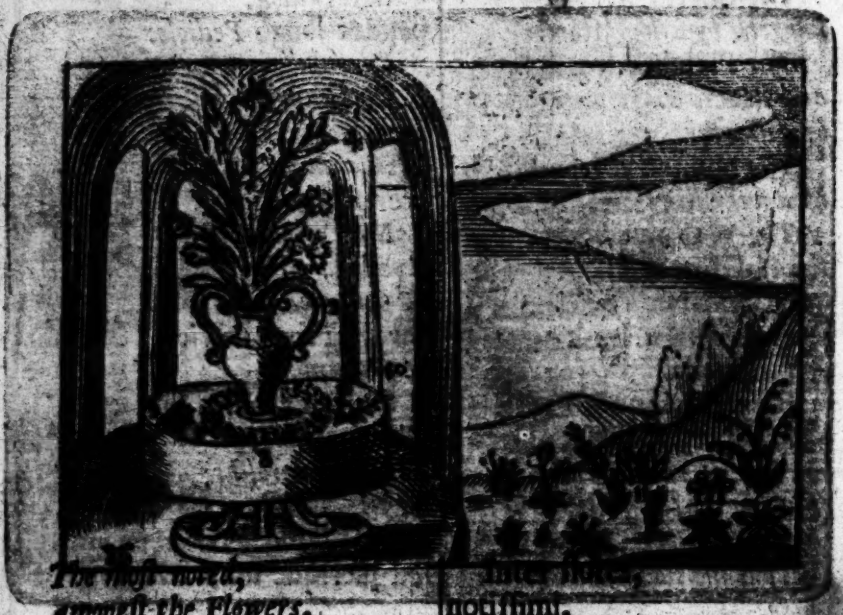
Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.
Malum 1. est rotundum.

The Pear 2. *and* Fig 3,
are ſomewhat long.
The Cherry 4.
hangeth by a long ſtart.
The Plumb 5.
and Peach 6.
by a ſhorter.
The Mulberry 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut 8.
the Haſel-nut, 9.
and Cheſt-nut 10.
are wrapt in a huſk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees are 11.
The Firr, *the* Alder,
the Birch, *the* Cypreſs,
the Beech, *the* Aſh,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,
&c. but moſt of them affording
ſhade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13. *yield*
Berries.
The Pine 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3.
ſunt oblonga.
Ceraſum 4.
pendet longo *Pediolo.*
Prunum 5.
& *Perſicum* 8.
breviori.
Morum 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux Juglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& *Caſtanea* 10.
involuta ſunt *Cortici*
& *Putamini.*
Steriles arbores ſunt 11.
Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupreſſus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
ſed plerique umbiferæ.

At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13. ferunt
Bacc[illegible].
Pinus 14. *Strobilos.*
Quercus 15.
[illegible] & *Galla.*

Flowers. XV. Flores.



The most noble,
amongst the Flowers,
In the biginning of the Spring, are the
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffadil, 3.
Then the Lillies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blew, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.
&c.
Of these Garlands, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.
are tyed round with twigs.
There are also sweet
herbs added, 10.
as Majoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,

inter flores,
notissimi,
Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2.
Narcissus, 3.
Tum *Lilia*,
alba & lutea 4.
& cœrulea, 5.
tandem *Rosa*, 6.
& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

Ex his vientur *Serta*, 8.
& *Servia*, 9.

Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ, 10.
ut *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus, *Ruta*,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)
Hysop,

Hyſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints, &c.
Amongſt Field-flowers, 11.
the moſt noted are
the May-lillie,
Germander, *the* Blew-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.
And amongſt Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no ſmell,

Hyſſopus, *Nardus*,
Ocymum, *Salvia*,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campeſtres, 11,
notiſſimi ſunt, Flores:
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, *Cyanus*,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, *Acetoſa*,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
Florum decus eſt,
ſed odoris expers.

Potherbs, XVI. *Olera*,

Pot-herbs *grow in*
Gardens,
as, Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

In hortis naſcuntur
Olera.
ut, *Lactuca*, 1.
Braſſica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Garlick 4. Gourd 5.
The Parſnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Rhadiſh 8.
Horſe-Rhadiſh 9.
Perſelie 10.
Cucumbers 11.
and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. *Cucurbita* 5.
Siſer 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus major 9.
Petroſelinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 12.

Corn. XVII. *Fruges.*

Some Corn *grows upon a* ſtraw,
parted by knots,
as Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* awnes, *or elſe it is* without awnes, *and it nouriſheth the* Corns *in the* Husk.

Some inſtead of an ear, have a rizom *(or plume) containing the Corn by bunches, as*, Oats, 4. Millet 5. Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam creſcunt ſuper *culmum*, diſtinctum *geniculis*, ut, *Triticum*, 1. *Siligo*, 2. *Hordeum*, 3. in quibus *Spica* habet *Ariſtas*, aut eſt mutica, fovetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam pro Spicâ, habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana faſciatim, ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5. *Frumentum Saracenicum*, 6.

Pulſe

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which encloſe the corns in two ſhales,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches 9.
and thoſe are leſs than theſe,
Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas*,
quæ grana includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Piſum*, 7.
Fabæ 8. *Vicia* 9.
& his minores,
Lentes & *Cicera*.

Shrubs. XVIII. *Frutices*

A Plant being greater, and harder than an herb, is called a Shrub:
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh, 2.
or Cane *without knots*,
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow within.
Elſewhere, 4.

Planta major herba & durior, dicitur
Frutex:
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodoſa
intuſque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.

the Roſe,
the Baſtard-Corinths,
the Elder, the Juniper,
Alſo the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6.
and theſe tendrels, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches of grapes, 9.
on the ſtalk
wherevf hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-ſtones.

Roſa,
Ribes,
Sambucus, Juniperus.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum Scapo pendent uvæ,
continentes *Acinos*.

XIX.

Living-Creatures, and Firſt Birds.

Animalia, & primum Aves.

A living Creature *liveth,*
perceiveth, moveth it ſelf;
is born, dieth,
is nouriſhed,
and groweth; ſtandeth,
or ſitteth, or lieth,
or goeth.

Animal vivit,
ſentit, movet ſe;
naſcitur, moritur,
nutritur,
& creſcit; ſtat,
aut ſedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur,

A Bird

A Bird, (Fiſher, 1.	*Avis*, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
here the King's *making her neſt in the Sea.)*	in mari nidulans.)
is covered with Feathers, 2.	tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.	volat *Pennis*, 3.
hath two pinions, 4.	habet duas *Alas*, 4.
and as many Feet, 5.	totidem *Pedes*, 5.
a Tail, 6.	*Caudam*, 6.
and a Bill, 7.	& *Roſtrum*, 7.
The Shee, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10.	*Fœmella*, 8. in *Nido*, 9.
in a neſt, 9.	ponit *Ova*, 10.
and ſitting upon them,	iiſque incubans,
hatcheth young ones, 11.	excludit *Pullos*, 11.
An Egg *is covered with a* ſhell, 12.	*Ovum* tegitur *teſta*, 12.
under which is the White, 13.	ſub qua eſt *Albumen*, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.	in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

Tame Fowl. XX. *Aves Domeſticæ.*

The Cock, 1.	*Gallus*, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning)	(qui mane cantat)

hath

hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed in a* Coop, 4.

A Hen, 5.
ſcrapeth the Dunghil,
and picketh up Corns:
as alſo the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a Pigeon-houſe, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.

The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his feathers.

The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Neſt on the top of the Houſe.

The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Fletermouſe)
uſe to flie about Houſes.

habet *Chriſtam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*, 3.
caſtratus dicitur *Capo*,
& ſaginatur
in *Oneithotrophio*, 4.

Gallina, 5.
ruſpatur *fimetum*,
& colligit grana;
ſicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum ſuâ *Meleagride*, 9.

Formoſus *Pavo*, 10.
pennis ſuperbit.

Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Paſſer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Veſpertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

Sin ging-

Singing-Birds. XXI. *Oſcines.*

The Nightingal 1. *ſingeth the ſweetlyeſt of all.*

The Lark 2. *ſingeth as ſhe flyeth in the Air.*

The Quail, 3. *ſitting on the ground*; *others on the boughs of trees* 4. *as*, *the* Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siskin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouſe,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breaſt,
the Hedge-ſparrow, *&c.*

The party-coloured Parret 5.
the Black-bird 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie
and the Jay, *learn*

Luſcinia (Philomela) 1. cantat ſuaviſſimè omnium.

Alauda 2. cantillat volitans in aere;

Coturnix, 3. humi ſedens;

Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4. ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.

Pſittacus 5. diſcolor.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, diſcunt

to frame mens words.
A great many are wont to be ſhut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare.
Pleræque, ſolent includi Caveis, 8

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

Aves Campeſtres & Sylueſtres.

The Oſtrich, 1.
is the greateſt Bird,
The Wren, 2.
is the leaſt.
The Owl. 3.
the moſt deſpicable.
The Whoopoo, 4.
the moſt naſty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradiſe, 5.
is very rare.
The Pheaſant, 6.
the Buſtard, 7.

Struthio, 1.
eſt ales maximus.
Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua, 3.
deſpicatiſſimus.
Upupa, 4.
ſordidiſſimus,
veſcitur enim ſtercoribus.
Manucodiata, 5.
rariſſimus.
Phaſianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.

the

the deaf wild Peacock 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thruſh, 12.
are accounted Dainties.
Among the reſt,
the beſt are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight, *the* Jay,
the Crow, *&c.* 16.

Tetrao, 8. ſurdus,
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Ruſticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. *Aves Rapaces.*

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
Solem intuetur.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4. *purſueth* Chickens.
The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.
The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons, and greater Birds.

paſcuntur *morticinis,* [cadaveribus.]
Milvus 4. inſectatur pullos gallinaceos.
Falco, 5.
Niſus, 6.
& *Accipiter,* 7.
captant aviculas.
Aſtur, 8.
columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXIV. *Aves Aquaticæ*

The white Swan, 1.
the Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.
The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.
Add to theſe the water-hen, *and the* Pelican, &c. 10.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas,* 3.
natant.
Mergus, 4.
ſe mergit.
His adde *Fulicam, Pelecanum,* &c. 10.

The

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
uſe to catch Fiſh,
but the Heron 7.
ſtanding on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill into the water,
and belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Haliœetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,
ſed *Ardea* 7.
ſtans in ripis captant piſces.
Butio, 8.
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Inſecta volantia.*

The Bee 1. *maketh honey,*
which the Drone 2. *devoureth.*
The Waſp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
moleſt with a ſting;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breeſe) 5.
eſpecially Cattel;

Apis 1. facit mel,
quod depaſcit *Fucus* 2.
Veſpa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infeſtant;
& Pecus imprimis,
Oeſtrum (Aſilus;) 5.

but

but the Fly 6.
and the Gnat, 7. *ſits.*
The Cricket, 8. *ſingeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *covereth her wings with* Caſes.
The Glow-worm, 11. *ſhineth by night.*

nos autem *Muſca*, 6. & *Culex*. 7.
Gryllus, 8. *cantillat.*
Papilio, 9. eſt *Eruca* alata.
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *vaginis.*
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. noctu nitet.

XXVI.

Four-footed Beaſts, and firſt thoſe about the Houſe.

Quadrupeda, & primùm Domeſtica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the Houſe.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
eſt cuſtos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

rid.

riddeth the Houſe
of Mice, 4.
which alſo a
Mouſe-trap, 5. *doth.*
The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.
The Dormouſe, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weeſel, the Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the Houſe.

domum purgat
à *Muribus*, 4.
quod etiam facit
Muſcipula, 5.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.
Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Muſtula*, *Martes*,
Viverra,
domum infeſtant.

Herd-Cattel. XXVII. *Pecora.*

The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
and the Calf, 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Wether, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.
bear wool.

Taurus, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
& *Vitulus*, 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries, *Vervex*, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
lanam geſtant.

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*
ſhag-hair, *and* beards.
The Hog, the Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but cloven feet *too*,
as thoſe others have.

Hircus, Caper, 7.
cum *Capra*, 8.
& *Hædo*, 9. habent
Villos & aruneos.
Porcus, Scrofa, 10.
cum *Porcellis*, 11.
habent *Setas*,
at non *Cornua*;
ſed etiam *Ungulas biſulcas*,
ut illa.

Labouring-Beaſts. XXVIII. *Jumenta*

The Aſs, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horſe, 3.
(*which a* Mane, 4. *graceth*)
carryeth us.
The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

Aſinus, 1.
& *Mulus*, 2.
geſtant Onera.
Equus, 3.
(quem ornat *Juba*, 4.)
nos ipſos.
Camelus, 3.
Mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.

The

The Elephant, 6.
draweth his meat to him with his Trunk, 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
ſtanding out,
and is able to carry full thirty men.

Elephas, (Berus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit *Proboſcide*, 7.
Dentes duos, 8.
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattel. XXIX. *Feræ Pecudes.*

The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3.
being bigger than an Horſe (whoſe back is impenetrable) hath knaggy Horns;
as alſo the Hart, 4,
But the Roe, 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almoſt none.*
The Stone-back, 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones,
by which ſhe hangeth her ſelf on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
& *Bubalus*, 2.
ſunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus eſt impenetrabilis) habet ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus*, 4.
Sed *Caprea*, 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus ſe ad rupem
ſuſpendit;

The Unicorn, 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
aſſaileth one with his tuſhes.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As alſo the Mole, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
unam,
ſed pretioſum.
Aper, 9.
dentibus graſſatur.
Lepus, 10. pavet.
Cuniculus, 11.
terram perfodit;
Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beaſts. XXX. *Feræ Beſtiæ.*

Wild Beaſts
have ſharp paws, and
teeth, and are fleſh eaters.
As the Lyon, 1.
the King of four-footed Beaſts,
having a mane,
with the Lioneſs;
The ſpotted Panther, 2.

Beſtiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, ſuntque carnivoræ.
Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum *Leæna*;
Maculoſus *Pardus* (Panthera) 2.

The

The Tyger, 3.
the cruelleſt of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-ſighted Ounce, 6.
The tayled Fox, 7.
the craftieſt of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immaniſſima omnium.
Villoſus *Urſus*, 4.
Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
Lynx, 6. viſu pollens.
Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
omnium aſtutiſſima.
Erinaceus, 8.
eſt aculeatus.
Melis, 9
latebris gaudet.

XXX.

Serpents and creeping things.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep*
by winding themſelves;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood;
The Water-ſnake, 2.
in the water;
The Viper, 3.
among great ſtones;

Angues repunt
ſinuando ſe;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in ſaxis;

The Aſp, 4. *in the fields.*
The Boa (*or* Milk-ſnake 5.) *in Houſes.*
The Slow-worm, 6. *is blind.*
The Lizzard, 7.
And the Salamander, 8. *(that liveth long in fire) have feet.*
The Dragon, 9. a winged Serpent *killeth with his Breath.*
The Baſilisk, 10. *with his Eyes;*
And the Scorpion, 11. *with his poyſonous tail.*

Aſpis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5. in Domibus,
Cœcilia, 6. eſt cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8. (in igne vivax,) pedes habent.
Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus, halitu.
Baſiliſcus, 10. Oculis.
Scorpius, 11. venenatâ caudâ, necantes.

Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Inſecta repentia.*

Worms *gnaw things:*

Vermes res rodunt.

The

The Earth-worm, 1. *the Earth.*
The Caterpillar, 2. *the plant.*
The Graſhopper, 3. *the Fruits.*
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*
The Timber-worm, 5. *Wood.*
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*
The Book-worm, 7. *a Book.*
Maggots, 8. *Fleſh and Cheeſe.*
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*
The *skipping* Flea, 9.
the Lowſe, 10.
and the ſtinking
Wall-louſe, 11. *bite us.*
The Tike, 12.
is a Blood-ſucker.
The Silk-worm, 13.
maketh ſilk.
The Piſmire, 14.
is painful.
The Spider, 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.
The Snail, 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.

Lumbricus, 1. terram.
Eruca, 2. plantam.
Cicada, 3. Fruges.
Curculio, 4. Frumenta.
Teredo (coſſus) 5. Ligna.
Tinea, 6. veſtem.
Blatta, 7. Librum.
Termines, 8. carnem & caſeum;
Acari, Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex*, 9.
Pediculus, 10.
fœtens *Cimex*, 11. *nos* mordent.
Ricinus, 12. ſanguiſugus eſt.
Bombyx, 13. facit ſericum.
Formica, 14. eſt laborioſa.
Aranea, 15. texit Araneum, muſcis retia.
Cochlea, 16. teſtam circumfert.

XXXIII.
Creatures that live as well by water as by Land.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beaſt of the River Nilus;
The Caſtor *or* Beaver, 2.
having feet like a Gooſe to ſwim, and a ſcaly tail;

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.
The Tortoiſe, 5.
covered above and beneath with ſhells.
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua viventia ſunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix beſtia *Nili* fluminis;
Caſtor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anſerinos ad natandum, & caudam ſquameam;
Lutra, 3.
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Bufone*.
Teſtudo, 5.
ſupra & infra teſtis, ceu ſcuto operta.

XXXIV.
River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh

Piſces Fluviatiles & Lacuſtres

A Fiſh *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it ſwimmeth,
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath,
and Prickles
inſtead of bones: beſides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female a Row.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike, 4.
Some are ſleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a ſharp ſnout, groweth
longer than a man;
The Sheath-fiſh, 8.

Piſcis habat *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus reſpirat;
& *Spinas*
loco oſſium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fœmina Ova.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii ſunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
Muſtela, 6.
Accipenſer (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, ultra longitudinem viri, excreſcit;
Silurus, 8.

having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:
But the Huſon, 9.
is the greateſt.
Minews 10.
ſwimming by ſhoals,
are the leaſt.
Others of this ſort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Eſch *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Trench 11.
The Crab-fiſh 12.
is covered with a ſhell, *and*
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.
The Horſe-leech 13.
ſucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo eſt:
Sed Maximus
Antaſeus (Huſo,) 9.
Apuæ 10.
gregatim natantes,
ſunt minutiſſimi.
Alii hujus generis ſunt,
Perca, Alburnus,
Mullus (Barbus)
Thymallus, Trutta,
Gobius, Tinca 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *cruſta,*
habetque *chelas,* & graditur
porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13.
ſugit ſanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fiſh, and Shell-fiſh. *Marini piſces & Conchæ*

The Whale 1. *is the greateſt of the Sea-fiſh.*

Piſcium marinorum maximus eſt *Balæna* (Cetus) 1.

The

The Dolphin 2.
the ſwifteſt.
The Scate 3.
the moſt monſtrous.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax, 5.
There are alſo fiſh that flie, 6
Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.
which are brought dry.
and the Sea monſters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, *&c.*
Shell-fiſh 11. *have* Shells.
The Oyſter 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.
The Purple-fiſh, 13.
purple;
The other, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velociſſimus.
Raia, 3.
monſtroſiſſimus.
Alii ſunt *Muræna,* 4.
Salmo (Eſox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Adde *Haleces,* 7.
qui ſalſi,
& *Paſſeres,* 8. cum *Aſellis,* 9.
qui arefacti adferuntur.
& monſtra marina,
Phoçam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11. habet teſtas,
Oſtrea 12.
dat ſapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram;
Alia, 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVI. *Homo.*

Adam, 1. *the firſt Man,* | *Adamus,* 1. primus Homo,

was

was made by God,
after the Image of God,
the ſixth day of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;
And Eve, 2.
the firſt Woman,
was made of a Rib of the Man.
Theſe, being tempted by the
Devil *under the ſhape*
of a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned to miſery 5.
and death,
with all their
poſterity,
and caſt out of Paradiſe 6.

ſextâ die *Creationis,*
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;

Et *Heva,* 2.
prima mulier,
è coſtâ viri, formati ſunt.
Hi, à *Diabolo,*
ſub ſpecie
Serpentis, 3. ſeducti,
cum comederent
de fructu *arboris vetitæ,* 4.
ad *miſeriam* 5.
& mortem,
cum omni poſteritate ſuâ,
damnati, & è *Paradiſo* 6.
ejecti ſunt.

XXXVII.
The Seven Ages of Man.

Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man *is firſt an* Infant, 1. | *Homo* eſt primùm *Infans,* 1.

then

then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly man, 6.
and at laſt, a decrepid old man, 7.

So alſo in the other Sex, *there are,* a Girl, 8.
A Damoſel, 9. *A* Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
indè *Juvenis*, 4.
poſtea *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, ſunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. *is above,* the Feet, 20. *below.*

Caput 1. *eſt ſuprà,* infra *Pedes.* 20.

The forepart of the neck,
(which ends at the
Arm-holes 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder part the Crag 4.
The Breaſt, 5. *is before;*
the back, 6. *behind;*
Women have in it
two Dugs 7.
with Nipples.
Under the Breaſt
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades
are behind the back, 12.
on which the Shoulders *depend,* 13.
on theſe the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then,*
the Hands *on either ſide,*
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.
The next to the Shoulders,
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks, 19.
Theſe make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg. 23
(the Knee *being betwixt*
them 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ankles, 26.
the Heel 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

Colli (quod definit in
Axillas 2.) pars
interior eſt *Jugulum,* 3.
poſterior *Cervix,* 4.

Pectus, 5. eſt antè,
retrò *Dorſum,* 6.
In illo ſunt Fœminis
binæ *Mammæ* 7.
cum *Papillis.*
Sub pectore
eſt *Venter,* 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbelicus, 10.
ſubtus *Inguen,* 11.
& *pudenda.*
A tergo
ſunt *Scapulæ,* 12.
â quibus pendent humeri, 13.
ab his *Brachia,* 14.
cum *Cubito,* 15. inde,
ad utrumque *Latus, Manus,*
Dextera 8. & *Siniſtra,* 16.
Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi, 17.
cum *Coxis,* 18.
& *in Podice,* (culo)
Nates. 19.
Pedem abſolvunt;
Femur, 21. tum *Crus,* 23.
(intermedio *Genu* 22.)

in quo *Sura,* 24.
cum *Tilia,* 25.
abhinc *Tali,* 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum,* 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor *Digitis.*

The

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Noſe, 8.
(with two Noſtrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin, 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips, 12.

In *Capite* ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Naſus, 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*, 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labia*, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue *and* Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin *is covered*
with a Beard; 14.
and the Eye
(in which is the White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an eye-brow, 15.
The Hand *being closed,*
is a Fist; 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21,
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are three
joynts a. b. c.
and as many knuckles d. e. f.
with a Nail. 25.

Lingua cum *Palato,*
Dentibus 16.
in *Maxilla.*
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barba*; 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpæbris.
& *supercilio*, 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. est,
aperta *Palma*, 18.
in medio *Vola*, 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*, 24.
In quolibet
sunt *articuli* tres *a. b. c.*
& totidiem *Condyli d. e. f.*
cum *Ungue*. 25.

The

The Fleſh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viſcera.*

In the Body *are the* Skin *with the* Membranes,
the Fleſh *with the* Muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.

The Skin, 1. *being pull'd off,* *the* Fleſh 2. *appeareth, not in a continued lump, but being diſtributed, as it were in ſtuft puddings, which they call* Muſcles, *whereof there are reckoned* four hundred and five, *being the Chanels of the* Spirits, *to move the* Members.

The Bowels *are the inward* Members:

As in the Head, the Brain, 3. *being compaſſed about with a* Skull, *and*

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & *Viſcera*.

Detractâ *Cute*, 1. apparet *Caro*, 2. non continuâ maſsâ, ſed diſtributa, tanquam in farcimina, quos vocant *Muſculos*, quorum numerantur *quadringenti quinque*; canales *Spirituum*, ad movendum *Membra*.

Viſcera ſunt *Membra* interna:

Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3. circumdatum *Cranio*, &

the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breaſt, the Heart, 4.
covered with a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5.
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Kell.
The Liver, 8.
and in the left ſide oppoſite againſt it, the Milt, 9.
the Kidneys, 10.
and the Bladder, 11.

The Breaſt
is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff.

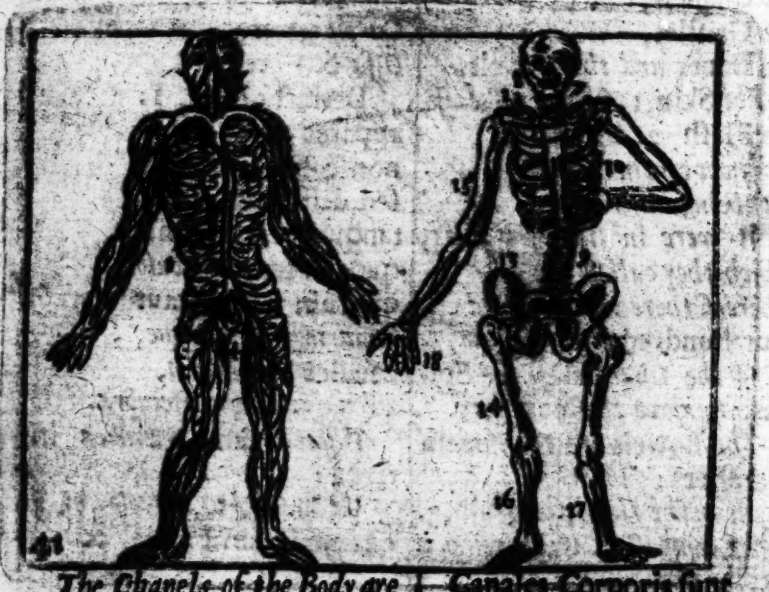
Pericranio.

In Pectore, *Cor*, 4.
obvolutum *Pericardio*,
& *Pulmo*, 5.
reſpirans.

In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Inteſtina*, 7.
obducta *Omento*.
Jecur (Hepar) 8.
& à ſiniſtro ei oppoſitus *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*, 10.
cum *Veſica*, 11.

Pectus
à Ventre dividitur craſſâ Membrana, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma*, 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLI. *Canales & Oſſa*



The Chanels of the Body are | Canales Corporis ſunt

Vena

the Veins,
carrying the Blood from the Liver ;
The Arteries *carrying* Heat *and* Life *from the* Heart ;
The Nerves *carrying Sense and Motion, throughout the Body from the* Brain.
You shall find these three, 1. *every where joined together.*
Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2.
the way of the meat and drink. and by it to the Lights, the Wezand, 5.
for breathing ;
from the Stomach to the Arse *is a great* Gut, 3.
to purge out the Otdure ;
from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones *are*
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty four turning Joints, *that the Body may bend it self.*
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the* Arm, 15.
and the lesser-bone *in the* Arm,

Venæ,
Sanguinem ex Hepate ;
Arteriæ, calorem
& *Vitam* è *Corde* ;
Nervi, Sensum & Motum,
à *Cerebro,*
per Corpus deferentes.
Hæc tria, 1.
ubique sociata invenies.
Porrò, ab Ore
in Ventriculum
Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potûs ;
& juxta hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur,* 5.
pro respiratione ;
à ventriculo ad Anum
Colon, 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus* ;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Ureter, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Ossa sunt
in Capite, *Calvaria,* 6.
duæ *Maxillæ,* 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus,* 8.
Tum, *Spina dorsi,* 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
se flectere queat.
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ,* 12.
Os sessibuli, 13.
Lacerti, 15.
& *Ulnæ.*

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremoſt, 16.
and the hindmoſt Bone,
in the Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19. *thirty.*
The Marrow *is in the Bones.*

Tibiæ, 14.
Fibula 16. anterior,
& poſterior, 17.

Oſſa Manûs, 18.
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Oſſibus eſt *Medulla.*

The outward and inward Senſes.

XLII. *Senſus externi & interni.*

There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye, 1. *ſeeth* Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Senſus externi ſunt quinque;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,

Muſical

Muſical Tunes.

The Noſe, 3. ſcenteth *ſmells and ſtinks.*

The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth taſteth* Savours, *what is ſweet or bitter, keen or biting, ſowre or harſh.*

The Hand, 5. *by touching* diſcerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senſes *are three.*

The Common Senſe, 7. *under the* forepart of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senſes.*

The Phantaſie, 6. *under* the crown of the head *judgeth of thoſe things, thinketh and dreameth.*

The Memory, 8. *under* the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out: it loſeth ſome, and this is* forgetfulneſs.

Sleep, *is the reſt of the Senſes.*

Tonos Muſicos.

Naſus, 3. *olfacit* ordores & fœtores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato *guſtat* Sapores, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut auſterum.

Manus, 5. *dignoſcit* tangendo rerum quantitatem, & qualitatem, calidum & frigidum, humidum & ſiccum, durum & molle, leve & aſperum, grave & leve.

Senſus interni ſunt tres.

Senſus communis, 7. ſub *ſincipite* apprehendit à Senſibus externis perceptas res.

Phantaſia, 6. ſub *vertice*, dijudicat res iſtas, cogitat, ſomniat.

Memoria, 8. ſub *occipitio*, ſingula recondit & depromit: quædam deperdit, & hoc eſt *oblivio.*

Somnus, eſt Senſuum requies.

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis,*

The Soul *is the life of the Body, one in the whole.*

Only Vegetative *in* Plants;

Withal Senſitive *in* Animals;

And alſo Rational *in* Men.

This conſiſteth in three things;

In the Underſtanding *whereby it judgeth and underſtandeth a thing good and evil, or true, or apparent.*

In the Will, *whereby it chooſeth, and deſireth, or rejecteth, or miſliketh a thing known.*

In the Mind, *whereby it purſueth*

Anima eſt vita corporis, in toto una,

Tantùm *Vegetativa* in *Plantis*;

Simul *Senſitiva* in *Animalibus*;

Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine.*

Hæc conſiſtet in tribus:

In *Mente* (Intellectu) quâ cognoſcit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.

In *Voluntate*, quâ eligit, & concupiſcit, aut rejicit, & averſatur cognitum.

In *Animo*, quo proſequitur

the

the Good choſen
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear
in the deſire,
and diſlike.
Hence is Love *and* Joy,
in the fruition:
But Anger *and* Grief,
in ſuffering.
The true judgment of a thing
is Knowledge;
the falſe, is Error,
Opinion *and* Suſpicion.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*,
in cupidine,
& averſatione.
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in paſſione.
Vera rei cognitio,
eſt *Scientia*;
falſa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suſpicio*.

XLIV.

Deformed and Monſtrous People.

Deformes & Monſtroſi.

Monſtrous
and deformed *People are*
thoſe which differ in the body
from the ordinary ſhape,

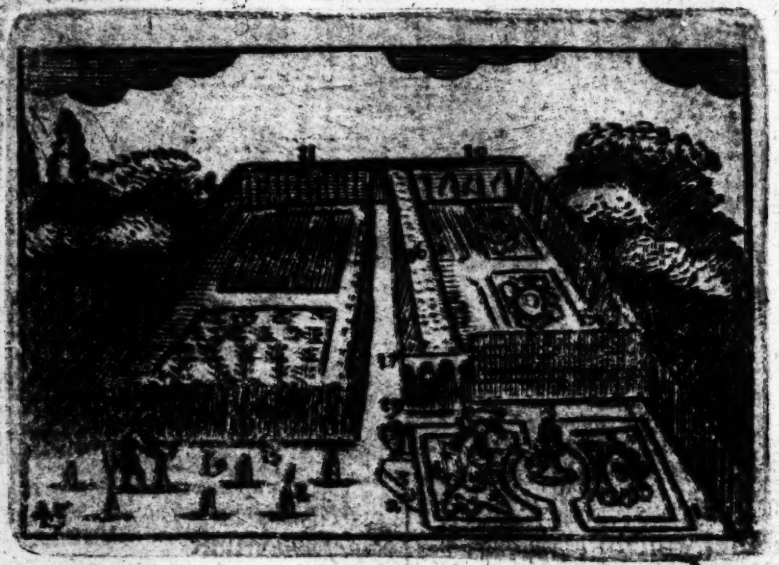
Monſtroſi
& *deformes* ſunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,

as are, the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and ſuch like Monſters.
Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated, 14.

ut ſunt, immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *(Pumilio)* 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monſtra.
His accenſentur,
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have ſeen Man: Now let us go on to Man's

Hominem vidimus: Jam pergamus

living

living, *and to* Handy-craft-Trades, *which tend to it.*

The firſt and moſt ancient ſuſtenance, *were the* Fruits *of the* Earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was,
the dreſſing of a garden.

The Gardner. 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,
with a Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees; 5.
on which he ſetteth Seeds and Plants.

The Tree-Gardiner, 6.
planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth ſiens, 8,
in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden,
either by care,
with a mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge ſtakes,
and bindings;
Or by Nature,
with Brambles *and* Bryers, 15.

It is beautified
with Walks, 16.
and Galleries, 17.

It is watered
with Fountains, 18.
and a watering-pot, 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*,
Terræ Fruges.

Hinc primus Labor Adami,
Horti cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.
in *Viridario* fodit,
Ligone, 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*; 5.

quibus inſerit
Semina & *Plantas*.
Arborator, 6. in *Pomario*.
plantat Arbores, 7.

inſeritque Surculos, 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.

Sepit hortum
vel Cura,
Muro, 10,
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexâ è *ſudibus*
& *vitilibus*;
Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus*, 15.
Ambulacris, 16.
& *Pergulis*, 17.
ornatur.
Fontanis, 18.
& *Harpagio*, 19.
rigatur.

Husbandry. XLVI. *Agricultura.*

The Plow-man, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding the Plow-ſtilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-ſtaff 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore-with Dung 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh furrows, 9.
Then he ſoweth
the Seed, 10.
and harroweth *it in with a* Harrow, 11.
The Reaper, 12.
ſheareth the ripe Corn with a Sickle 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.
jungit *Boves*, 3.
Aratrò, 2.
& tenens lævâ *Stivam*, 4.
dextrâ *Rallum*, 5.
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram ſcindit.
Vomere
& *Dentali*, 8.
anteà *Fimo* 7.
ſtercoratam
facitque *Sulcos*, 9.
Tum *ſeminat*
Semen 10.
& innoccat
Occâ, 11.
Meſſor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce meſſoria, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.

and

and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.
The Thraſher 16.
thraſheth Corn on the Barn-floor, 17.
with a Flayl, 18.
toſſeth it in a winnowing baſket, 19.
and ſo when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are ſeparated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks, 21.
The Mower, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,
cutting down Graſs
with a Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up Cocks, 26.
with a fork, 25. *and*
carrieth it on Carriages. 27.
into the Hay-barn. 28.

& colligat *Mergetes,* 15.
Tritor 16.
in *Area Horrei* 17.
triturrat frumentum
Flagello (tribula) 18.
jactat *ventilabro,* 19.

atque ita ſeparata *Palea*
& *Stramine* 20.

congerit in *Saccos,* 21.
Fœniſceca. 22.
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum,*
deſecans *Gramen*
Falce fœnaria, 23.
corraditque
Raſtro, 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile,* 28.

Graſing. XLVII. *Pecuaria.*

Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattel,
was in old time the care of Kings and Noble-men;
at this day only of the meaneſt ſort of People.

The Neat-heard 1.
calleth out the heards, 2.
out of the Beaſt-houſes 3.
with a Horn 4,
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furniſhed with a Pipe 7
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar 11.
againſt the Wolves,

Swine 12
are fed out of a Swine Trough.

The Farmer's Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and maketh Butter *of* Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeſes 18. *of* Curds.

The Wool 19.
is ſhorn from Sheep, *whereof ſeveral Garments are made.*

Agrorum cultus,
& res pecuaria,
antiquiſſimis temporibus,
Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis cura eſt.

Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
è *Bovilibus* 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& paſtum ducit.
Opilio (Paſtor) 5.
paſcit *Gregem* 6.
inſtructus *Fiſtula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens ſecum *Moloſſum* 10.
munitum contra Lupos,
Millo, 11.

Sues 12.
ex *hara aquiliculo* ſaginantur.

Villica 13,
mulget
vaccæ Ubera 14.
ad *Præſepe* 15.
ſuper *Mulctra* 16.
& facit in *Vaſe butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum è flore lactis,
& è *Coagulo Caſeos*, 18.

Ovibus detondetur
Lana 19, ex qua conficiuntur
variæ *Veſtes*.

XLVIII.

The making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

The Bees *ſend out*
a ſwarm, 1. *and ſet over it*
a Leader, 2.
That ſwarm,
being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the tinkling
of a brazen Veſſel, 3.
and is put up into
a new Hive, 4.
They make little Cells
with ſix corners, 5.
and fill them with Honey-dew,
and make Combs, 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth, 7.
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire,
turn into Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis ænei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari*, 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares, 5.
eaſque complent *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.
Crates
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram*, 8.

Grinding

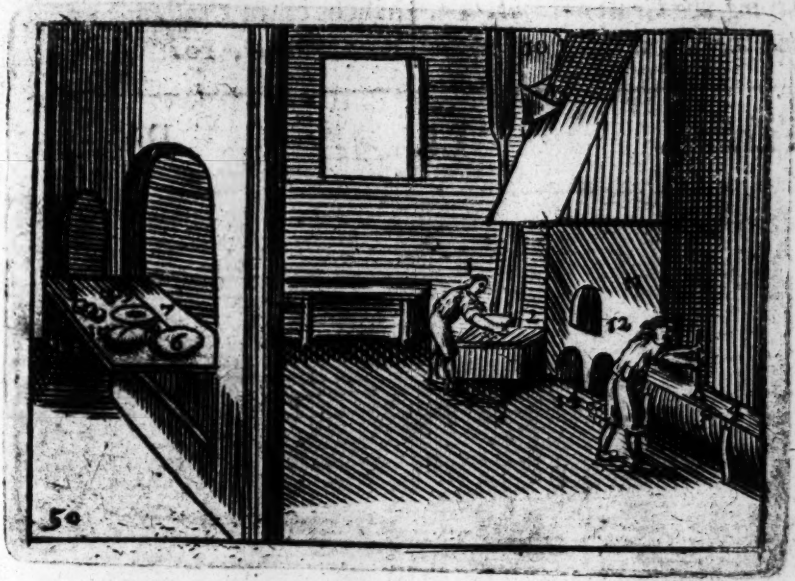
Grinding. XLIX. *Molitura.*

In a Mill, 1.
a ſtone, 2.
runneth upon a ſtone, 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth Corn poured in by a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal ſlipping through a Bolter, 8.
Such a Mill was firſt a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horſe-mill, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at laſt, a Wind-mill, 13.

In *Mola*, 1.
currit Lapis, 2.
ſuper lapidem, 3.
Rota, 4.
circumagente
& conterit per *Infundibulum*, 5. infuſa Grana,
ſeparatque *Furfurem*, 6.
decidentem in *Ciſtam*, 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excuſſorium*, 8.
Talis Mola primùm fuit *Manuaria*, 9.
deinde *Jumentaria*, 10.
tum *Aquatica*, 11.
& *Navalis*, 12.
tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

Bread-

Bread-baking. L. *Panificium.*



The Baker, 1.
ſifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough, 3.
Then he poureth water to it,
and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden ſlice, 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, *&c.*
Afterwards he ſetteth them
on a Peel, 10.
and putteth them thorow
the Oven-mouth, 12.
into the Oven, 11.
But firſt he pulleth out the
fire and the Coals with a
Coal-rake, 13

Piſtor, 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit *Mactræ*, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit *Maſſam*, 4.
depſitque
ſpatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Similas, 8. *Spiras*, 9, &c.
Poſt imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit *Furno*, 11.

per *Præfurnium*, 12.
Sed priùs eruit
Rutabulo, 13.
ignem & Carbones,

which

which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Cruſt *without*. 15. *and the* Crumb *within*, 16.

quos infra congerit, 14.

Et ſic penſitur *Panis*, habens extra *Cruſtam*, 15. intus *Micam*, 16.

Fiſhing. LI. *Piſcatio.*

The Fiſher-man, 1. *catcheth fiſh, either on the Shoar, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *ſticketh*; *or with a* Cleek-net, 3. *which hanging on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the water by Night.*

Piſcator, 1. captat piſces, ſive in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui ab *arundine* filo pendet, & cui inhæret *Eſca*; ſive *Funda*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. aquæ immittitur; ſive in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. ſive *Naſſa*, 7. quæ per Noctem demergitur.

Fowling.

Fowling. LII. *Aucupium.*

The Fowler, 1. *maketh* a Bed, 2. *ſpreadeth* a Bird-net, 3, *throweth a* Bait, 4. *upon it, and biding himſelf in a* Hut, 5. *he allureth Birds, by the chirping of* Lure-birds, *which partly hop upon the Bed,* 6. *and are partly ſhut in Cages,* 7. *and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over in his Net, whilſt they ſettle themſelves down:*

Or he ſetteth Snares, 8. *on which they hang and ſtrangle themſelves:*

Or ſetteth Lime-twigs, 9. *on a* Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exſtruit *Aream*, 2. ſuperſtruit illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3. obſipat *Eſcam*, 4: & abdens ſe in *Latibulo*, 5. allicit Aves, cantu *Illicum*, qui partim in Area currunt, 6. partim Caveis incluſi ſunt, 7. atque ita Reti obruit tranſvolantes Aves, dum ſe demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8. quibus ſeipſas ſuſpendunt & ſuffocant:

Aut exponit *Viſcatos calamos*, 9. *Amiti*, 10.

upon which if they ſit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus ſi inſident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipulâ*, 12.

Hunting. LIII. *Venatus.*

The Hunter, 1.
huntеth wild Beaſts,
whilſt he beſetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
ſtretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beaſt,
or findeth him out by the ſcent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound, 5.
purſueth it.
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum Sylvam cingit
Caſſibus, 2.
tentis ſuper
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis ſagax, 4.
veſtigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
perſequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

th:

the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away into* Toyls.
The Boar, 8. *is ſtruck through with a* Hunting-ſpear, 9.
The Bear, 10. *is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a* Club, 11.
If any thing get away, it eſcapeth, 12. *as here a* Hare, *and a* Fox.

fugiens *Cervus*, 7. in *Plagas.*
Aper, 8. tranſverberatur *Venabulo*, 9.
Urſus, 10. mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur *Clavâ*, 11.
Si quid effugit, evadit, 12. ut hîc *Lepus* & *Vulpes.*

Butchery. LIV. *Lanionia.*

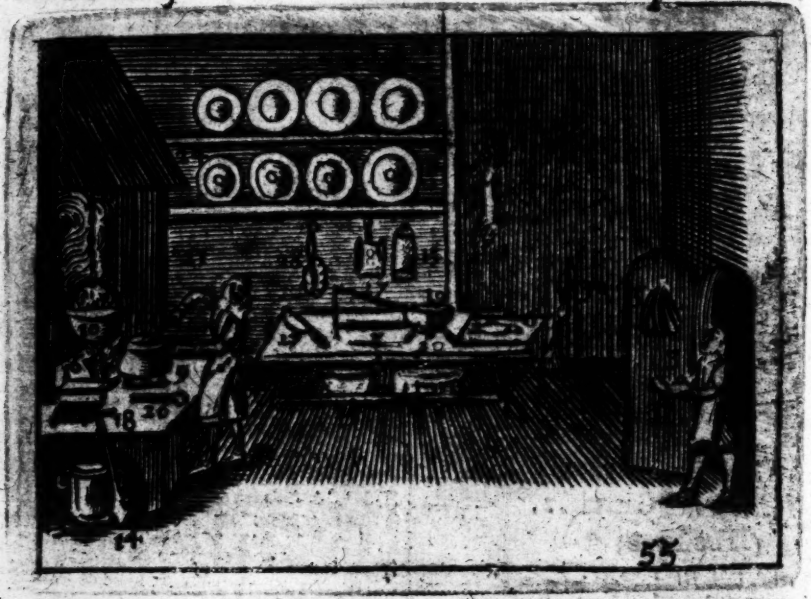
The Butcher, 1. *killeth* fat Cattel, 2.
(*The* Lean, 3. *are not fit to eat.*)
He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4. *or cutteth their Throat*

Lanio, 1. mactat *Pecudem altilem*, 2.
(*Veſcula*, 3. non ſunt veſca.)
Proſternit *Clavâ*, 4. vel jugulat

with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the fleſh to ſell
in the Shambles, 7.
He dreſſeth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or ſcalding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Peſtils, 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Beſides ſeveral Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sauſages, 16.
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*

Cunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
diſſecatque
& carnes venum exponit
in *Macello*, 7.
Suem, 8. glabrat
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petaſones, 11.
& *Succidias*, 12.
Præterea *Farcimina* varia,
Faliſcos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& *Sebum*, 18. eliquatur.

Cookery. LV. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Proviſion, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
profert *Obſonia*, 2.
e Penu, 3.

The

The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* ſeveral Meats.

He firſt pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds, 5.

He ſcaleth and ſplitteth Fiſh, 6.

He draweth ſome fleſh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle, 7.

He caſeth Hares, 8. *then he boileth them in* Pots, 9. *and* Kettles, 10. *on the* Hearth, 11. *and ſcummeth them with a* Scummer, 12.

He ſeaſoneth things that are boyled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peſtil, 14. *in a* Morter, 13. *or grateth with a* Grater, 15.

He roaſteth ſome on Spits, 16. *and with a* Jack, 17. *or upon a* Grid-iron, 18.

Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. *upon a* Brand-iron, 20.

Kitchin Utenſils *beſides are*, *a* Cole-rake, 21. *a* Chafing-diſh, 22. *a* Trey, 23. (*in which* Diſhes, 24. *and* Platters, 25. *are waſhed*) *a pair of* Tongs, 26. *a* Shredding-knife, 27. *a* Colander, 28. *a* Basket, 29. *and a* Beſom, 30.

Ea accipit *Coquus*, 4. & coquit *varia Eſculenta*.

Aves, 5. priùs depluma & exenterat.

Piſces, 6. deſquamat & exdorſuat.

Quaſdem carnes *Lardo* trajectat, ope *Creacentri*, 7.

Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat *Ollis*, 9. & *Cacabis*, 10. *in* Foco, 11. & deſpumat *Ligulâ*, 12.

Elixata condit Aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Piſtillo*, 14. in *Mortario*, 13. aut terit *Radulâ*, 15.

Quædam aſſat *Verubus*, 16. & *Automato*, 17. vel ſuper *Craticulam*, 18.

Vel frigit *Sartagine*, 19. ſuper *Tripodem*, 20.

Vaſa Coquinaria præterea ſunt, *Rutabulum*, 21. *Foculus* (Ignitabulum) 22. *Trua*, 23. (in quâ eluuntur *Catini*, 24. & *Patinæ*, 25.) *Pruniceps*, 26. *Culter inciſorius*, 27. *Qualus*, 28. *Corbis*, 29. & *Scopa*, 30.

The Vintage. LVI. *Vindemia.*

Wine groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*
and tyed with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames, 4.
When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off
the Bunches,
and carry them in
Meaſures of three Buſhels, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or ſtamp them
with a Wooden Peſtil, 8.
and ſqueeze out the juice
in a Wine-preſs, 9.
which is called Muſt, 11.

Vinum creſcit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& viminibus
ad *Arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4. alligantur.
Cùm tempus vindemiandi
adeſt, abſcindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt ſuccum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Muſtum*, 11.

and

and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogſheads, 12.
it is ſtopped up, 15.
and being laid cloſe in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogſhead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Veſſel being unbunged.

& *Orca*, 10.
exceptum,
Vaſis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellis*
ſuper *Cantherios*, 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.
E *Dolio* promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo eſt *Epiſtomium*)
Vaſe relito.

Brewing. LVII. *Zythopœia.*

Where Wine *is not to be had,*
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured into
Vats, 4.

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*,
bibitur *Cereviſia* (Zythus)
quæ ex *Byne*, 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*, 3. coquitur;
poſt in *Lacus*, 4 effunditur.

And when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6,
and is put into Veſſels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glaſs.

Wine and Beer, when they turn ſowre, become Vinegar.

They make Mede *of Wine and Honey.*

& frigefactum,
Labris, 5. defertur
in *Cellarium*, 6.
& vaſibus infunditur.

Vinum ſublimatum,
è fecibus vini in *Aheno*, 7.
cui ſuper impoſitum eſt
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris extractum,
deſtillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum.*

Vinum & Cereviſia, cum aceſcunt, fiunt *Acetum.*

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulſum.*

A Feaſt. LVIII. *Convivium.*

When a Feaſt *is made ready,*
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum apparatur *Convivium,*
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and

and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides lay
the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-ſeller, 9.
Meſſes *are brought*
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.
The Gueſts being brought in
by the Hoſt, 11.
waſh their hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them
with a Hand-towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table
on Chairs, 17.
The Carver, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,
and divideth it.
Sauces *are ſet amongſt*
Roaſt-meat, *in* Sawcers. 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*
ſtrong Wine
out of a Cruiſe, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups, 22.
or Glaſſes, 23.
which ſtand
on a Cupboard, 24.
and he reacheth them to the
Maſter of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his Gueſts.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*,
qui præterea opponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*, 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocreas, 19. in *Lance*.
Convivæ ab *Hoſpite*, introducti 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*, 17.
Structor, 18.
dearmat dapes
& diſtribuit.
Aſſaturis interponuntur
Embammata in *Scutellis*, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Temetum,
ex *Urceo*, 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula*, 22.
& *Vitrea*, 23.
quæ extant
in *Abaco*, 24.
& porrigit *Convivatori*, 28.
qui *Hoſpitibus* propinat.

The

The dreſſing of Line, LIX. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line *and* Hemp
being rated in water,
and dryed again, 1.
are braked
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down,*
then they are heckled
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5.
is parted from it.
Flax *is tyed to a* Diſtaff, 6.
by the Spinſter, 7.
which with her left hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Wharl, 11.
The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

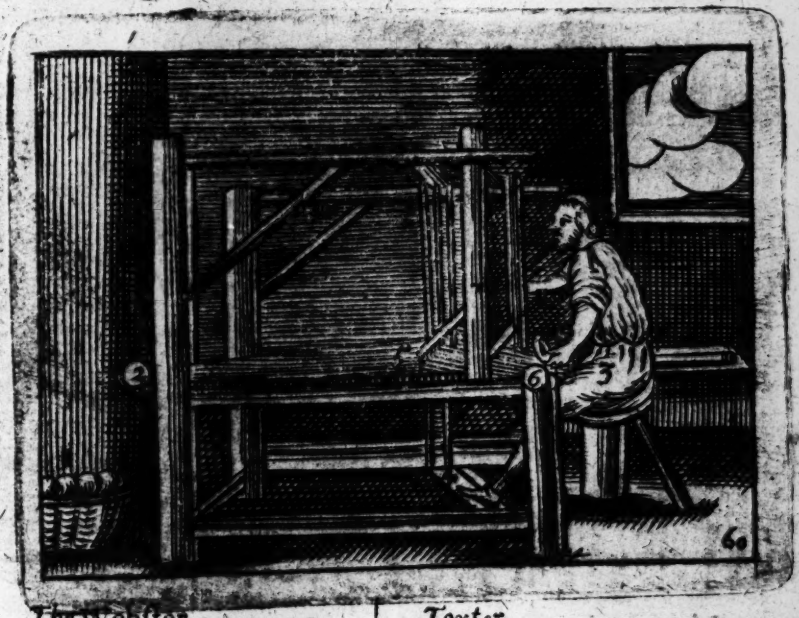
Linum & *Cannabis,*
aquis macerata,
rurſumque ſiccata, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices,* 3. decidunt
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa,* 5.
ſeparatur.
Linum purum alligatur *Colo* 6.
à *Netrice,* 7.
quæ ſiniſtra
trahit *Filum,* 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhombum (girgillum) 9.
vèl *Fuſum,* 10.
in quo *Verticillus,* 11. verſat.
Fila accipit,
Volva, 13.

which

which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks, 16. *are made.*

inde deducuntur
in Alabrum, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Faſciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LX. *Textura.*



The Webſter
windeth the Clews, 1. *into*
Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he ſitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*

He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.
through, in which is the Woofe,
and ſtriketh it cloſe

Textor,
diducit in *Stamen Glomos*, 1.

& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
pedibus calcat *Inſilia*, 4.

Liciis diducit
Stamen, 5.
& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
in quo eſt *Trama*,
ac denſat,

with

with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linen-cloth, 8.
So alſo the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Clothes. LXI. *Lintea.*

Linen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with water poured on them, 2.
till they be white.
Of them the Sempſter, 3.
ſoweth Shirts, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
Theſe, if they be fouled,
are waſhed again
by the Landreſs, 7. *in water,*
or Lee *and* Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.
aquâ perfuſâ, 2.
donec candeſiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
ſuit *Induſia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, ſi ſordidentur
a *Lotrice*, 7. rurſum
lavantur aquâ,
ſive *Lixivio* ac *Sapone*.

The

The Taylor. LXII. *Sartor.*

The Taylor, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.
and ſeweth it together with a Needle *and* double thread, 4.
Then he preſſeth the Seams *with a* Preſſing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats, 6.
with Plaits, 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below with* Laces, 9.
Cloaks, 10.
with a Cape, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
ſometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockins, 18.
Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
diſcindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice*, 3.
conſuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*, 4.
Poſteâ complanat *Suturas Ferramento*, 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infrà eſt *Fimbria*, 8.
cum *Inſitis*, 9.
Pallia. 10.
cum *Patagio*, 11.
& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum *Globulis*, 14.
& *Manicis*, 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniſcis*, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothecas, 19.

Mun-

Munterō Caps, 20. *&c.*
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.
Sic *Pellio*
facit *Pellicia*
è *Pellibus*.

The Shoemaker. LXIII. *Sutor.*

The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is ſeen
above the Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both ſides
the Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is cut with a
Cutting-knife) 6.
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Laſt, 4.

Sutor, 1. connicit,
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
& *fili picati*, 3.
ſuper *Modulo*, 4.
è *Corio*, 5.
(quod *Scalpro ſutorio*, 6.
diſcinditur)
Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus ſpectatur
ſupernè *Obſtragulum*,
infernè *Solea*,
& utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas, 9.
& *Perones*, 10.

The

The Carpenter. LXIII. *Faber lignarius.*

We have ſeen Mans food and cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.

At firſt they dwelt in Caves, 1. *then in* Booths *or* Huts, 2. *and then again in* Tents, 3. *at the laſt in* Houſes.

The Woodman *felleth and heweth down* Trees, 5. *with an* Ax, 4. *the* Boughs, 6. *remaining.*

He cleaveth Knotty Wood *with a* Wedge, 7. *which he forceth in with a* Beetle, 8. *and maketh* Wood-ſtucks, 9.

The Carpenter *ſquareth Timber with a* Chip-Ax, 10.

Hominis victum & amictum, vidimus: ſequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus*.

Lignator Securi, 4. ſternit & truncat *Arbores*, 5. remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.

Clavoſum Lignum findit *Cuneo*, 7. quem adigit *Tudite*, 8. & componit *Strues*, 9.

Faber Lignarius. aſcit *Aſcia*, 10. Materiem,

whence

whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and ſaweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-duſt, 13.
falleth down.

Afterwards he liſteth
the Beam *upon* Treſſels, 14.
by the help of a Pulley, 15.
faſteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.

Then he frameth
the Walls *together*, 18.
and faſteneth the great pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde cadunt *Aſſulæ*, 11.
& ſerrat *Serrâ*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.

Poſt elevat
Tignum ſuper *Canterios*, 14.
ope *Trochleæ*, 15.
affigit
Anſis, 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi, 17.

Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19.

The Maſon. LXIV. *Faber Murarius.*

The Maſon, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.

Either of Stones
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& ſtruit *Muros*, 2.

Sive è *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina*, 3.

and

and the Stone-cutter, 4.
ſquareth by a Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks, 6.
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
ſteeped in water,
and are burned with fire.
Afterwards he plaiſtereth it
with Lime,
by means of a Trowel, 7.
and garniſheth it with Rough-caſt, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui ex
Arena & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis formantur,
& igne excoquuntur.
Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& *Tectorio* veſtit, 8.

Engines. LXV. *Machinæ.*

One can carry
as much by thruſting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, having
an Harneſs, 4.
hanged on his neck, as
two can carry on a Coleſtaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

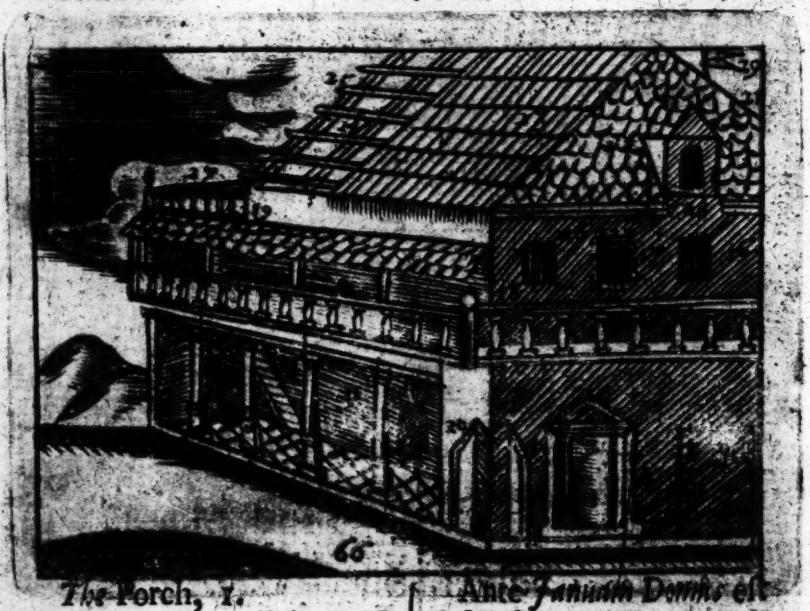
Quantum duo ferre poſſunt
Palanga, 1.
vel *Feretro*, 2.
tantum poteſt unus,
trudendo ante ſe
Pabonem, 3.
ſuſpenſâ à collo
Ærumnâ, 4.

But he can do more that
rolleth a Weight laid upon
Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver, 5.
A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a poſt, which
is turned by going about it.
A Crane, 8.
hath a Hollow-wheel,
in which one walking,
draweth weights out of a Ship,
or letteth them down into a
Ship.
A Rammer, 9.
is uſed to faſten
Piles, 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope
drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands,
if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem poteſt qui molem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6.
impoſitam provolvit, *Vecte*, 5.
Ergata, 7.
eſt columella, quæ
verſatur circumeundo.
Geranium, 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis,
pondera navi extrahit,
aut in navem demittit.

Fiſtuca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum
Sublicas, 10.
adtollitur Funè
tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.
vel manibus,
ſi *anſas* habet, 12.

A Houſe. LXVI. *Domus.*



The Porch, 1.
is before the Door *of the* Houſe

Ante *Januam Domus eſt*
Veſtibulum, 1.

The

The Door *hath*
a Threſhold, 3.
and a Lintel, 2.
and Poſts, 4. *on both ſides.*
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. *hang,*
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the Houſe
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of ſquare ſtones, 10.
born up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.
and the Baſe, 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeſes, 14.
and Winding-ſtairs, 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
and Buttereſſes, 20.
to bear up the walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and theſe upon Rafters, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Jettings out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& utrinque *Poſtes*, 4.
A dextris ſunt
Cardines, 5.
à quibus pendunt *Fores*, 6.
à ſiniſtris *Clauſtrum*, 7.
aut *Peſſulus*, 8.

Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Teſſellato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Periſtylium*, 12.
& *Baſis*, 13.
Per *Scalas*, 14. aſcenditur in
ſuperiores contignationes
& *Cochlidia*, 15.
Extrinſecus apparent
Feneſtræ, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus* (*tegulis*) 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus ſine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.
In Tecto ſunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

A Mine. LXVII. *Metallifodina.*

Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar *with a* Pick, 6.
which being put into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-houſe, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal *may run out*, 12.
the Droſs, 11. *is thrown aſide.*

Metalli foſſores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteum fodinæ*, 2.
Bacillo. 3.
ſive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ impoſita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Funè*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
& defertur
in *Uſtrinam*, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat *Metallum*, 12.
Scoriæ, 11. ſeorſim abjiciuntur.

The

The Blackſmith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*

The Blackſmith, 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and ſo heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.
and ſtriketh it
with an Hammer, 7.
where the ſparks, 8. *fly off.*
And thus are hammered out,
Nails, 9.
Horſe-ſhoes, 10.
Cart-ſtrakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,
Hinges, *&c.*
He quencheth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in *Uſtrinâ* (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi*, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Striſturæ*, 8. exiliunt.
Et ſic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.
Ferramenta candentia
reſtinguit in *Lacu*.

LXIX.

The Box-maker and the Turner. *Scriniarius & Tornator.*

The Box-maker, 1.
ſmootheth hewen Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a work-board, 4.
he maketh them very ſmooth with a little Plain, 5.
he boareth them thorow with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
faſtneth them together with Glew *and* Cramp-Irons, 8
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Cheſts, 11. *&c.*
The Turner, 12.
ſitting over the Treddle, 13.
urneth with a throw, 15.

Arcularius, 1.
edolat *Aſſeres*, 2.
Runcina, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
ſculpit *Cultro*, 7.
combinat
Glutine & *Subſcudibus*, 8.
& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Menſas, 10.
Arcas (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
Tornio, 12.
ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
tornat *Torno*, 15.

upon

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and ſuch like Turners Work.

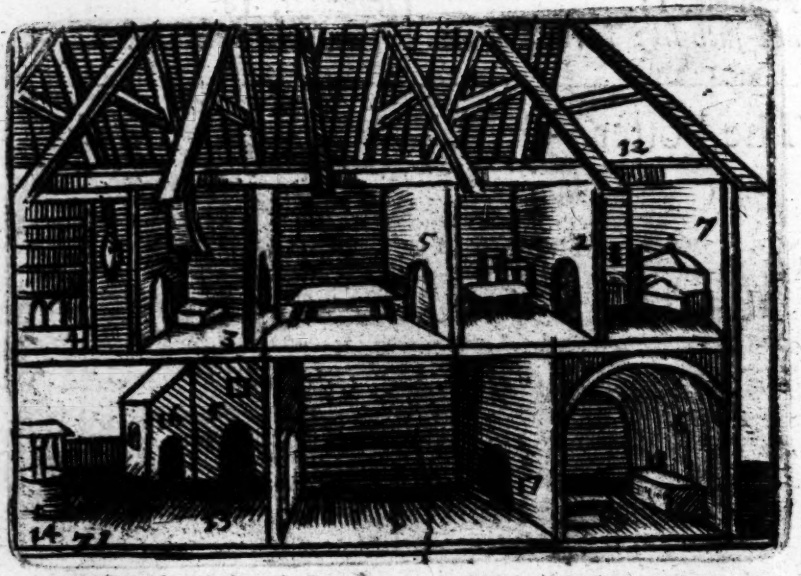
ſuper *Scamno Tornatorio*, 14.
Globos, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Icunculas, 18.
& ſimilia *Torcumata*.

The Potter. LXX. *Figulus.*

The Potter, 1.
ſitting over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Juggs, 9.
Lids, 10, &c.
of Potters Clay, 3.
afterwards he baketh them in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth Pot-ſheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
ſedens ſuper *Rota*, 2.
format ex *Argilla*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vaſa teſtacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
poſtea excoquit in *Furno*, 11.
& incruſtat *Lithargyro*.
Fracta Olla dat *Teſtas*, 12.

The Parts of a Houſe. LXXI. *Partes Domûs.*



A Houſe *is divided into inner* Rooms,
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it*, 8.
Baskets, 9.
are of uſe for carrying things to and fro,
and Cheſts, 10.
(which are made faſt with a Key) 11. *for keeping them.*
The Floor *is under the Roof*, 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

Domus diſtinguitur in *Conclavia*,
ut ſunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocauſtum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum adſtructo Seceſſu (*Latrina*) 8.
Corbes, 9.
inſerviunt rebus transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavæ*, 11. recludun-tur) adſervandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. eſt *Solum* (Pavimentum)
In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

and

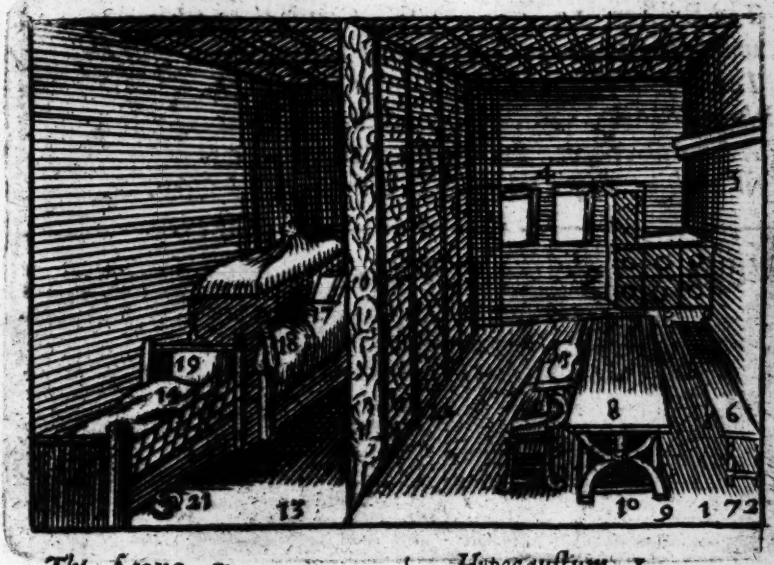
and a Bath, 16.
Under the Houſe
is the Cellar, 17.

cum *Balneo*, 16.
Sub Domo
eſt *Cella*, 17.

LXXII.

The Stove with the Bed-room.

Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.



The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainſcoted Walls, 3.
It is enlightned
with Windows, 4.
It is heated
with an Oven, 5.
Its Utenſils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.

Hypocauſtum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& *Parietibus tabulatis*, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris, 4.
Calefit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ, 8.
cum *Fulcris*, 9.
ac *Scabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitris*, 11.

There

There are also Tapeſtries *hanged*, 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
ſpread on a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter, 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Conopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus in *Sponda*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16,
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical, 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur
Matula, 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXIII. *Putei.*

Where Springs *are wanting*
Wells *are digged*, 1.
and they are compaſſed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
effodiuntur *Putei*, 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua

with

with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a Handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (ſitulis) 3.
pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4.
vel *Fune*, 5.
vel *Catena*, 6.
idque aut *Tollenone*, 7.
aut *Girgillo*, 8.
aut *Cylindro*, 9.
Manubriato,
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antlia, 11.

The Bath. LXXIV. *Balneum*,

He that deſireth to be waſh'd
in cold water,
goeth down into a River, 1.
In a Bathing-houſe, 2.
we waſh off the filth
either ſitting in a Tub, 3.
or going up
into the Hot-houſe, 4.

Qui lavari cupit
aquâ frigidâ,
deſcendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In *Balneario*, 2.
abluimus *ſqualores*,
ſive ſedentes in *Labro*, 3.
ſive condeſcentes
in *Sudatorium*, 4.

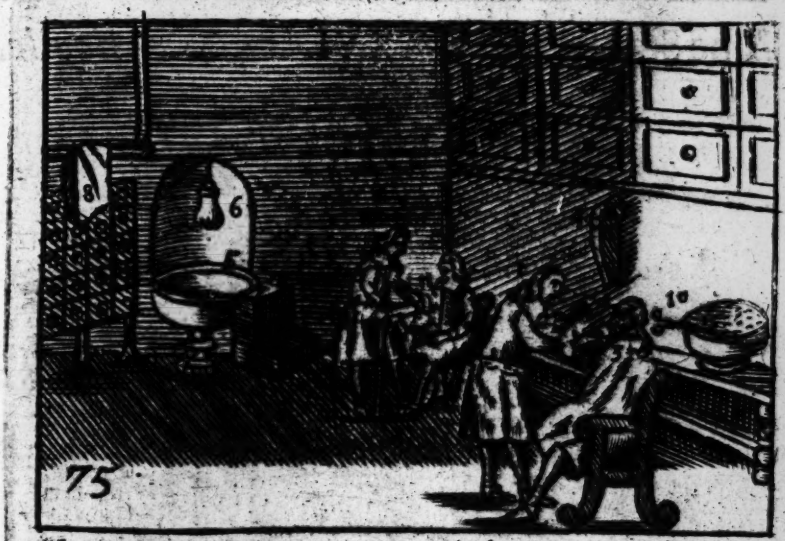
and

and we are rubbed
with a Pumice-ſtone, 6.
or a Hair-cloth, 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.
we put off our clothes,
and have an Apron *tied about*
us, 8.
We cover our Head
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Baſon, 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.
drawn out of the Trough, 13.
into which it runneth
out of Pipes, 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-Glaſſes, 17.
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the skin and the fleſh,
which he wipeth away
with a Spunge, 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.
Veſtes exuimus,
& præcingimur *Caſtula* (Subligari) 8.
Caput tegimus
Pileolo, 9.
& pedes imponimus
Pelluvio, 10.
Balneatrix, 11.
miniſtrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
hauſtam ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
è *Canalibus*, 14.
Balneator, 15.
ſcarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit *Sanguinem*
ſubcutaneum,
quem abſtergit
Spongiâ.

The

The Barbers Shop. LXXV. *Tonſtrina.*



The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars, 3.
or ſhaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh out of his Caſe, 4.
And he waſheth one
over a Baſon, 5.
with Suds *running*
out of a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.
and curleth him
with a Criſping Iron, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
with a Pen-knife, 11.
where the Blood ſpirteth out, 12.

Tonſor, 1.
in *Tonſtrina*, 2.
tondet *Crines*
& *Barbam*
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit *Novaculâ*,
quam è *Theca*, 4. depromit.

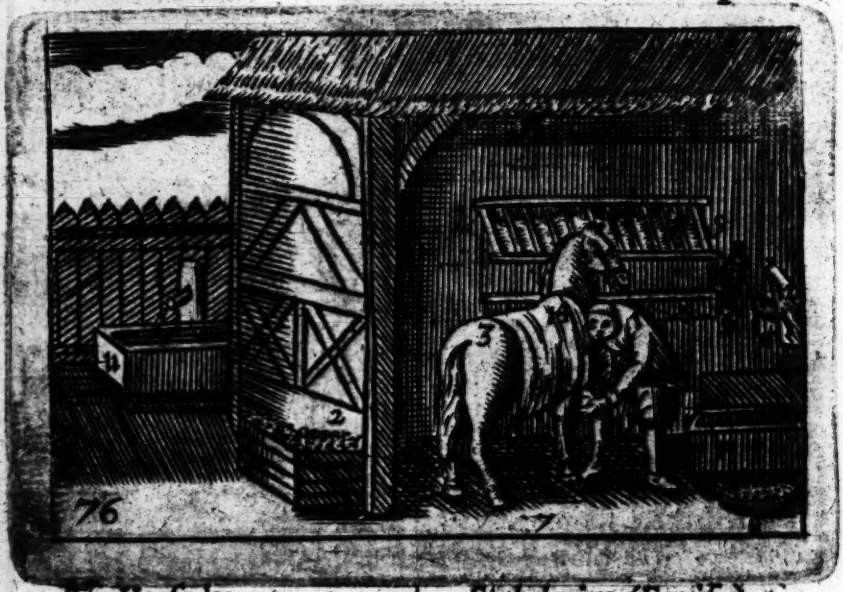
Et lavat
ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit *Pectine*, 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro, 10.
Interdum Venam ſecat
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The

The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.

Chirurgus curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXVI. *Equile.*



The Horſe-keeper, 1.
cleanſeth the Stable *from* Dung, 2.
He tyeth a Horſe, 3.
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzel, 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter, 7.
under him.
He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(the Provender being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a Cheſt,) 10.
and feedeth the Horſe with them,
as alſo with Hay, 9.

Stabularius (Equiſo) 1.
purgat à *Fimo*, 2. *Stabulum.*

Alligat *Equum*, 3.
Capiſtro, 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcella, 6.
Deinde ſubſternit *Stramenta*, 7.
Avenum ventilat
Vanno, 8.
(Paleis mixta ac deprompta, è *Ciſta Pabulatoria*) 10.

eâque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno*, 9.

After-

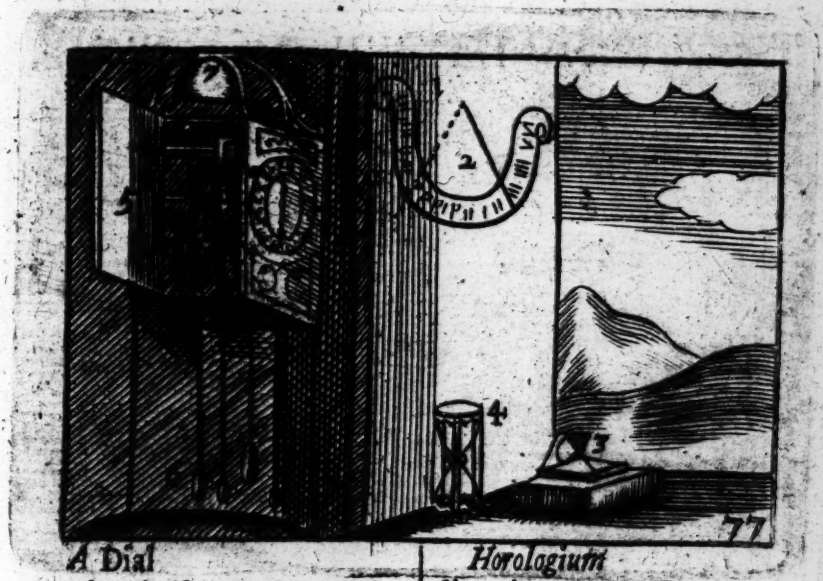
Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. *to water.*

Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him with an Housing cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs, *whether the* Shoes, 13. *be fast with the* Nails.

Postea aquatum ducit ad *Aquarium*, 11.

Tum detergit *Panno*, 12.
depectit *Strigili*, 15.
insternit *Gausape*, 14.
& *Soleas* inspicit, an *Calcei ferrei*, 13. firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXVII. *Horologia.*



A Dial *measureth Hours.*

A Sun-Dial, 1. *sheweth by the shadow of the* Clock, 2. *what a* Clock *it is; either on a Wall, or a* Compass, 3.

An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium dimetitur Horas.

Solarium, 1. ostendit umbrâ *Gnomonis*, 2. quota sit *Hora*; sive in Pariete, sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3.

Clepsydra, 4.

sheweth

ſheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*

A Clock, 5. *numbereth alſo the Hours of the Night, by the turning of the Wheels, the greateſt whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the reſt.*

Then either the Bell, 7. *by its ſound, being ſtruck on by the* Hammer *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about ſheweth the hour.*

oſtendit partes horæ quatuor, fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.

Tum horam indicat, vel *Campana*, 7. ſonitu ſuo percuſſa à *Malleolo* vel extra *Index*, 8. Circutione ſua.

The Picture. LXXVIII. *Pictura.*

Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes and adorn Rooms.*

The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Image

Picturæ, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant conclavia.

Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*

with

with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Caſe-frame, 5.
holding his Pollet, 6. *in his left hand,*
on which are the Paints *which the boy,* 7. *ground on a* Marble.
The Carver,
and Statuary
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave Shapes, 10.
and Characters
with a Graving Cheſil, 9.
in Wood, Braſs,
and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in *Tabula,* 4.
ſuper *Pluteo,* 5.
ſiniſtra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à puero, 7.
in *marmore.*
Sculptor,
& *Statuarius*
exſculpunt *Statuas,* 8.
è Ligno & Lapide,
Cœlator
& *Scalptor* inſculpit
Æri, Ligno,
aliiſque Metallis,
Figuras, 10,
& *Characteres,*
Cœlo, 9.

Looking-Glaſſes. LXXIX. *Specularia.*

Looking-glaſſes, 1. | *Specula,* 1.

are provided, that Men may ſee themſelves.
Spactacles, 2.
that he may ſee better, who hath a weak ſight.
Things afar off are ſeen in a Perſpective Glaſs, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth in a multiplying-glaſs,* 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun, burn wood through a Burning-glaſs, 5.

parantur, ut homines intueantur ſeipſos.
Perſpicilla, 2.
ut acrius cernat, qui habet viſum debilem.
Per *Teleſcopium* videntur remota ut proxima.
In *Microſcopio,* 4. pulex apparet ut Porcellus.
Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens,* 5.

The Cooper. LXXX. *Vietor.*

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied about him,*
maketh Hoops *of* Haſel-rods, 3.
upon a cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Præcinctorio,* 2.
facit è *Virgis Colurnis,* 3.
ſuper *Stellam inciſoriam,* 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and

and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.
He maketh Hogs-heads, 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom of Lags.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth faſt
with ſmall Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver, 17.

Circulos, & ex ligno *Aſſulas*, 6.
Ex *Aſſulis* conficit *Dolia*, 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Poſtea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis victoria*, 14.
Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Trudicula*, 17.

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1. | *Reſtio*, 1.

twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himself)
by the turning of a Wheel, 3.
Thus are made,
first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide, 9.

contorquet *Funes*, 2.
agitatione
Rotulæ, 3.
è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
quam sibi circumdat.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Reſtes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
Lorarius, 8.
ſcindit de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. *&c.*

The Traveller. LXXXII. *Viator.*

A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his ſhoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

in

in a Budget, 2,
thoſe things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Pouch, 4. *cannot hold.*
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in his Hand*
wherewith to bear up himſelf:
He hath need of
Proviſion for the way,
as alſo of a pleaſant
Companion, 7.
Let him not forſake the High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way, 8.
unleſs it be a beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aſide
into Uneven places, 12.
ſo do not By-paths, 13.
and Croſs-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of thoſe he meeteth, 15.
which way he muſt go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, ſo alſo
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

in *Bulga,* 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel *Marſupium,* 4.
Tegitur
Lacernâ, 5.
Manu tenet *Baculum,* 6,
quo ſe fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.
Propter *Semitam,* 8. niſi ſit *Callis tritus,* non deſerat *Viam Regiam,* 9.
Avia, 10.
& *Bivia,* 11.
fallunt & ſeducunt,
in *Salebras,* 12.
non æquè *Tramites,* 13,
& *Compita,* 14.
Sciſcitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quà ſit eundem;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, ſic etiam
in *Diverſorio,* 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The Horſe-man. LXXXIII.

Eques.

The Horſe-man, 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horſe, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth, 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper, 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his feet into the Stirrops, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horſe.
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo, 4.
Inſternit etiam *Dorſuale*, 5.

Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Poſtilena*, 8.
Deinde inſilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
ſiniſtrâ capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. quo Equum flectit, & retinet.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and

and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Muſrol, 14.
The Holſters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16.
in which the Piſtols, 17. *are put,*
The Rider is clad in a ſhort Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tyed behind him,* 19.
A Poſt, 20.
is carried on Horſeback a full Gallop.

incitatque *Virgula,* 13.
& coërcet *Poſtomide,* 14.
Bulgæ, 15.
pendent ex *Apice Ephippii,* 16.
quibus inferuntur *Sclopi,* 17.

Ipſe Eques induitur *Chlamyde,* 18.
Lacerna à tergo revincta, 19.

Veredarius, 20.
curſim Equo fertur.

Carriages. LXXXIV. *Vehicula.*

We are carried on a Sled, *over Snow and Ice.*
A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Trahâ, 1. vehimur ſuper Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni Rotum, dicitur *Pabo,* 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon, 5.

The parts of the Wagon are,
the Neep (*or* draught-tree)6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axletree-ſtaves, 12.
being faſtned before them.

The Nave, 13. *is the*
groundfaſt of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15.

The Ring *encompaſſeth theſe,*
which is made
of ſix Fellows, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampiers *and* Hurdles, 18.
are ſet in a Wagon.

birotum *Carrus*, 3.
quadrirotum *Currus*,
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel *Plauſtrum*, 5.

Partes Currûs ſunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.

Tum *Axes*, 10.
circa quos currunt *Rotæ*,
præfixis *Paxillis*, 11.
& *Obicibus*, 12.

Baſis *Rotæ*, 13. eſt *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*, 15.

Hos ambit *Orbile*,
compoſitum
è ſex *Abſidibus*, 16.
& totidem *Canthis*, 17.
Currui imponuntur
Corbes & *Crates*, 18.

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*

The Coach-man, 1.
joineth a Horſe fit to match a Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5.
hanging down from the Collar, 4.
Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-horſe,
and driveth thoſe that go before him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them with a String, 8.
He greaſeth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree greaſe
out of a Greaſe-pot, 9.
and ſtoppeth the wheel with a Trigen,

Auriga, 1.
jungit *Parippum,* 2. *Sellario,* 3.
ad *Temonem,*
de *Helcio,* 4. dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis,* 5.

Deinde inſidet *Sellario,*
agit ante ſe anteceſſores, 6.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit *Funibus,* 8.
Axem
unguit
ex *vaſe unguentario,* 9.
Axungiâ,
& inhibet rotam

in

in a ſteep deſcent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.
Great Perſons *are carryed* with ſix Horſes, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-wagon, which is called a Coach, 13.
Others with two Horſes, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.
Horſe Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horſes
They uſe Pack-horſes *inſtead of* Wagons, *through Hills that are not paſſable.*

in præcipiti deſcenſu.
Et ſic aurigatur per *Orbitas*, 11.
Magnates vehuntur *Sejugibus*, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru penſili,
qui vocatur *Carpentum* (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus*, 14.
Eſſedo, 15.
Arcerâ, 16. & *Lacticâ*, 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Per invios Montes utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis, 18.

LXXXVI.

Paſſing over Waters *Tranſitus Aquarum.*

Leſt he that is to paſs over a River ſhould be wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat excogitati ſunt,

Bridges

Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Foot-men.
If a River
have a Foord, 3.
it is waded over, 4.
Flotes, 5. *alſo are made of Timber pinned together;*
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of planks laid cloſe together, for fear they ſhould receive water.
Beſides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& *Ponticuli,* 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum,* 3.
vadatur, 4.
Struuntur etiam *Rates,* 5.
ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones,* 6.
ex trabibus conſolidatis,
ne aquam excipiant.

Porrò fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur *Remo,* 8.
vel *Conto,* 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

Swimming. LXXXVII. *Natatus.*

Men are wont alſo to ſwim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

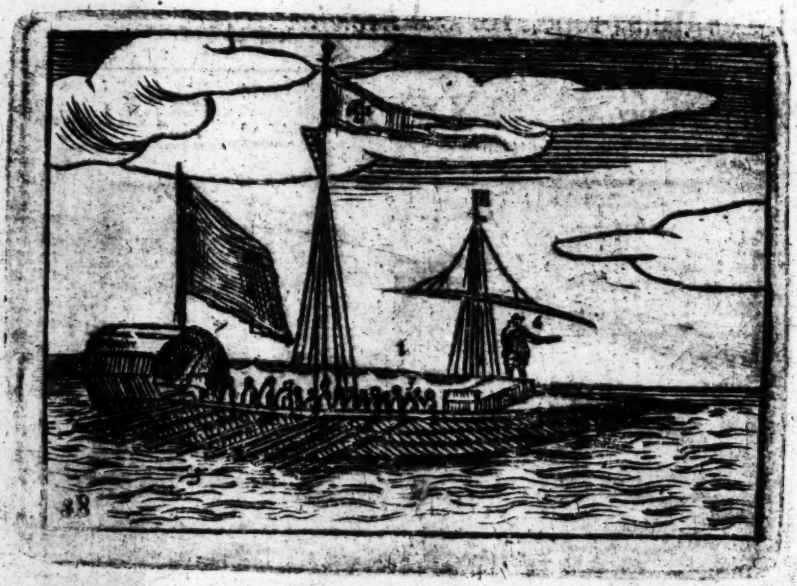
upon

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*
At laſt they learned to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Clothes upon their head.
A Diver, 5.
can ſwim alſo under the water like a Fiſh.

ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem*, 1.
porrò ſuper inflatas *boum Veſicas*, 2.
deinde, liberè jactatu *Manuum Pedumque*, 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4.
cingulo tenus immerſi, & veſtes ſupra caput geſtando.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare poteſt ſub aquâ, ut Piſcis.

A Galley. LXXXVIII. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furniſhed with Oars*, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyſt, &c.
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis inſtructa Remis, 1.
eſt *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, *&c.*
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

ſitting

ſitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
Row, 5. *by ſtriking the water with the* Oars.
The Ship-maſter, 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant, 5.
Proreta, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenenſque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchant-Ship. *Navis oneraria.*

A Ship, 1.
is driven onward, not by Oars, but by the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Maſt, 2. *ſet up, faſtned with* Shrowds, 3.
on all ſides to the main-chains

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, ſed
ſolâ vi Ventorum.
In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2.
undique ad *Oras Navis Funibus*, 3. firmatus

to

to which the Sail-yards, 4. *are tied, and the* Sails, 5. *to theſe, which are ſpread open,* 6. *to the wind, and are hoyſed by* Bowlings, 7.

The Sails are
the Main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket, *or* Fore-ſail, 9.
the Miſen-Sail *or* Poop-ſail, 10.

The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. *placed in the* Stern.

On the Maſt
is the Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower *of the Ship, and over the* Fore-top
a Vane, 14.
to ſhew which way the Wind ſtandeth.

The ſhip is ſtayed with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is fathomed with a Plummet, 16.

Paſſengers walk up and down the Decks, 17.

The Sea men run to and fro through the Hatches, 18.

And thus, even Seas are paſſed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his, *Vela*, 5. quæ ad Ventum expanduntur, 6.

& *Verſoriis*, 7. verſantur.

Vela ſunt
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& *Epidromus*, 10.

In *Prora* eſt
Roſtrum, 11.

In *Puppi*, *Signum* (vexillum) 12. ponitur.

In Malo
eſt *Corbis*, 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& ſupra *Galoam*
Apluſtre, 14.
Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ, 15.
Navis ſiſtitur.

Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.

Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ curſitant per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam Maria, trajiciuntur.

Ship-

Ship-wreck. XC. *Naufragium.*

When a Storm, 1.
ariſeth on a ſudden,
they ſtrike Sail, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be daſhed againſt Rocks, 3. *or light upon* Shelves, 4.

If they cannot hinder her,
they ſuffer Ship-wreck, 5.

And then the Men, the Wares, *and all things are miſerably loſt.*

Nor doth the Sheat-anchor, 6. *being caſt with a* Cable, *do any good.*

Some eſcape,
either on a Plank, 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat, 8.

Part of the Wares,
with the dead folks,
is carried out of the Sea, 9.
upon the Shoars.

Cum *Procella*, 1.
repentè oritur,
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. allidatur, aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4. incidat.

Si non poſſunt prohibere, patiuntur *Naufragium*, 5.

Tum miſerabiliter pereunt Homines, *Merces*, omnia.

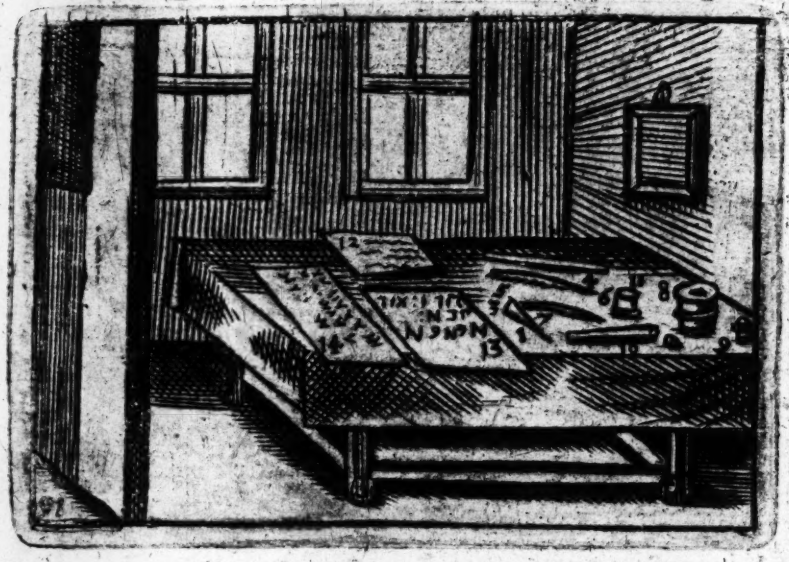
Neque hic quidquam juvat *Sacra anchora*, 6. *Rudenti* jacta.

Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula*, 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scapha*, 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari*, 9. in littora defertur.

Writing.

Writing. XCI. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the ſharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.
Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a ſmall Reed, 4.
We uſe a Gooſe-quil, 5.
the Stem, 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens
into a Pennar, 10.
We dry a Writing

Veteres ſcribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo*, 1.
cujus parte cuſpidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ, planâ, 3.
verò rurſum obliterabantur.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
ſubtili Calamo, 4.
Nos utimur *Anſerina Penna*, 5. cujus *Caulem*, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*, 10.
Scripturam ſiccamus

with

with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-ſand
out of a Sandbox, 11.
And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chinois *and other* Indians,
from the top downwards, 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ ſcriptoriâ,*
ex *Theca Pulveraria*, 11.
Et nos quidem,
ſcribimus à ſiniſtra
dextrorſum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
ſiniſtrorſum, 13.
Chinenſes & *Indi* alii,
à ſummo deorſum, 14.

Paper. XCII. *Papyrus.*

The Ancients uſed
Beech Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as alſo Barks, 3. *of* Trees;
eſpecially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper *is in uſe,*
which the Paper maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
præſertim
Arbuſculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus.*
Nunc eſt in uſu *Charta,*
quam *Chartopœus,*

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
ſtamped to Maſh, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he ſpreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and ſetteth them in the Air that they may be dryed.
Twenty five of theſe make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of theſe a Bale of Paper, 11.
That which is to laſt long is written on Parchment, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4. conficit
è *Linteis vetuſtis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contuſis, 6.
quod *Normulis* hauſtum, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
aerique exponit,
ut ſiccentur.
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.
Diu duraturum
ſcribitur in *Membrana*, 12.

Printing. XCIII. *Typographia.*

The Printer *hath* Copper Letters *in a great number put into* Boxes, 5.
The Compoſitor, 1.

Typographus, habet
Æneos Typos
magno numero diſtributos
per *Loculamenta*, 5.
Typotheta, 1.

taketh

taketh them out one by one,
and (according to the Copy,
which he hath faſtned
before him in a Viſorum, 2.)
compoſeth words
in a Compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line *be made;*
he putteth theſe in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*
and theſe again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
leſt they ſhould drop out,
and putteth them under
the Preſs, 10.
Then the Preſs-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impreſſion.

eximit illos ſingulatim,
& componit
(ſecundum *Exemplar*,
quod *Retinaculo*, 2.
ſibi præfixum habet) verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *verſus*;
hos indit *Formæ*, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*, 6.
has iterum *Tabulâ compoſitoriâ*, 7. eoſque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac ſubjicit
Prelo, 10.
Tum *Impreſſor*
ope *Pilarum*, 11. illinit
Atramento impreſſorio:
ſuperimponit inditas *Operculo*, 12. Chartas.

quas, in *Tigello*, 13.
ſubditas *Trocleæ*, 14.
& *Suculâ*, 15. impreſſas
facit typos imbibere.

XCIV.

The Bookſellers Shop. *Bibliopolium.*

The Bookſeller, 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.

The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for uſe upon
a Desk, 5.

A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

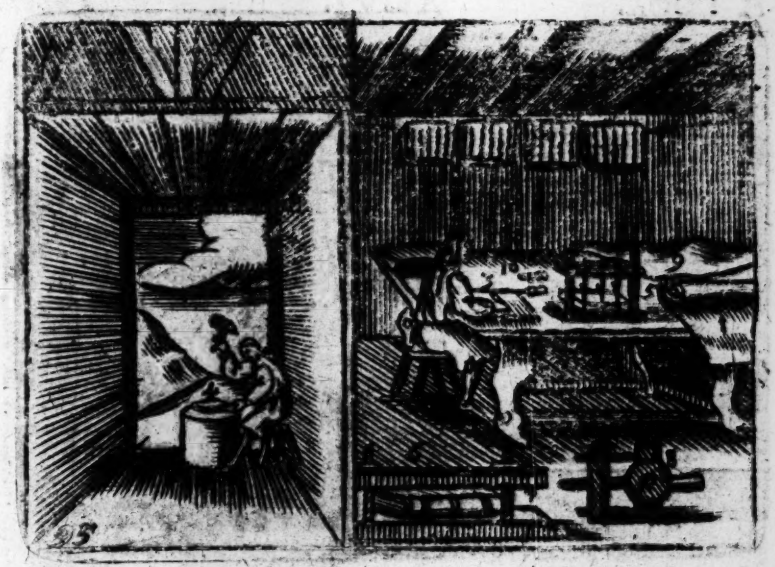
Bibliopola, 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum, 3.

Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& ad uſum, ſuper
Pluteum, 5. exponuntur.

Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6.

The

The Book-binder. XCV. *Bibliopegus.*



In times paſt they glewed Paper to Paper, and rolled them up together into one Roll, 1.

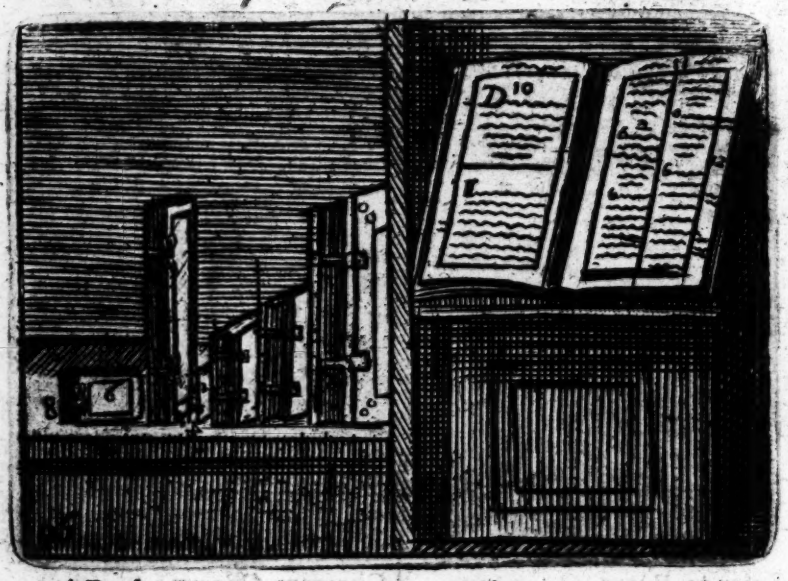
At this day the Book-binder *bindeth Books, whilſt he wipeth,* 2. *over Papers ſteept in* Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3. *beateth with a hammer,* 4. *then ſtitcheth them up,* 5. *preſſeth them in a* Preſs, 6. *which hath two* Screws, 7. *glueth them on the back, cutteth off the edges with a* round knife, 8. *and at laſt covereth them with* Parchment *or* Leather, 9. *maketh them handſome, and ſetteth on* Claſps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant Chartam Chartæ, convolvebantque eas in unum *Volumen*, 1.

Hodiè compingit Libros *Compactor*, dum Chartas *aquâ Glutinoſâ* maceratas, terget, 2. deinde complicat, 3.

malleat, 4.
tum conſuit, 5.
comprimit *Prelo*, 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas*, 7.
dorſo conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro*, 8.
demarginat,
tandem
Membranâ vel *Corio*, 9.
veſtit, efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos*, 10.

A Book. XCVI. *Liber.*



A Book,
as to its outward shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*
made to open side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

Liber,
quoad formam exteriorem,
est vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clausuris Æneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*, 9.
Intùs sunt *Folia*, 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis* divisa, 11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*, 12.

A School. XCVII. *Schola.*

A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are faſhion'd to vertue, and
it is diſtinguiſhed into Forms.
The Maſter, 2.
ſitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk *on a* Table, 6.
Some ſit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.
Some ſtand and rehearſe things
committed to memory, 9.
Some talk together, 10. *and*
behave themſelves wantonly
and careleſly;

Schola, 1.
eſt Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& diſtinguitur in *Claſſes.*
Præceptor, 2.
ſedet in *Cathedra,* 3.
Diſcipuli, 4.
in *Subſelliis,* 5.
ille docet, hi diſcunt;
Quædam
præſcribuntur illis
Cretâ in *Tabella,* 6.
Quidam ſedent
ad Menſam, & ſcribunt, 7
ipſe corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam ſtant, & recitant
memoriæ mandata, 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt ſe petulantes,
& negligentes;

these are chastised with a Ferrula, 11. *and a* Rod, 12.

hi castigantur *Ferulâ* (baculo) 11. & *Virgâ*, 12.

The Study. XCVIII. *Museum.*

The Study, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.
Being to sit up late,

Museum, 1.
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
solus sedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
quos penes se
super *Pluteum*, 4. exponit,
& ex illis
in *Manuale*, 5. suum
optima quæque excerpit,
aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad Marginem
Asteriſco, 7. notat.
Lucubraturus,

he

he ſetteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candleſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuffers; 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his eye-ſight;
richer Perſons uſe a Taper, *for a* Tallow-Candle *ſtinketh, and ſmoaketh.*

A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up,* *writ upon,* 13.
and ſealed, 14.

Going abroad by night, he maketh uſe of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
in *Candelabro,* 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio,* 10.
ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum,* 11.
quod viride eſt, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo,* nam *Candela ſebacea* fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola, 12. complicatur, inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur, 14.

Noctu prodiens utitur *Lanterna,* 15. vel *Face.*

XCIX.

Arts belonging to Speech.

Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1. | *Grammatica,* 1.

is conversant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. *put together,*
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, *&c.*
Poetry, 9.
gathereth these Flowers *of*
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose
a Poem,
it maketh several sorts of Verses
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.
Musick, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by Voice,
or Musical Instrument, 15.

versatur circa *Literas,* 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces,*
verba, 3. easq; docet rectè eloqui, scribere. 4. construere,
distinguere (interpungere.)
Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quasi
rudem *formam,* 7.
Sermonis *Oratorii*
Pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt *Figuræ,*
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hierogliphica, &c.
Poesis, 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis,* 10.
& colligat quasi
in *Corollam,* 11.
atque ita, faciens è *prosâ*
ligatam orationem,
componit varia *Carmina,*
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru, 12.
Musica, 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus verba aptat,
atque ita cantat sola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce
aut instrumentis Musicis, 15.

Musical

Muſical Inſtruments. C. *Inſtrumenta muſica.*

Muſical Inſtruments *are*
thoſe which make a ſound:
Firſt,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal, 1. *with a* Peſtil.
a little Bell, 2.
with an Iron pellet *within*;
or Rattle, 3.
by toſſing it about;
a Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth
with the finger;
a Drum, 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
as alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherds-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel, 10.
Secondly,
upon which ſtrings
are ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſaltery, 11.

Muſica Inſtrumenta ſunt
quæ edunt vocem:
Primò,
cum pulſantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Piſtillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo*,
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumverſando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*, 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
(*in which is the* Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are ſtretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about,
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At laſt,
thoſe which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
or a pair of Organs, 30.

cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantum,
Teſtudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
ſuper *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ verſatur;
In ſingulis,
Dimenſiones, 22.
ſiniſtrâ tanguntur,
Tandem.
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fiſtula (*Tibia*) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
vel *Follibus*,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.

Philoſophy. CI. *Philoſophia.*

The Naturaliſt, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.

The Supernaturaliſt, 2.
ſearcheth out the Cauſes *and* Effects *of things.*

The Arithmetician
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, ſubtracting, multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk:

Country People *reckon,* 5.
with figures of tens, X,
and figures of five, V.
by twelves, fifteens,
and threeſcores.

Phiſicus, 1.
ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.

Metaphyſicus, 2.
perſcrutatur rerum *Cauſas & Effecta.*

Arithmeticus
computat *numeros,*
addendo, ſubtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris,* 3.
in *Palimoceſto,*
vel *Calculis,* 4.
ſuper *Abacum.*
Ruſtici numerant, 5.
Decuſſibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus,* V.
per *Duodenas, Quindenas,*
& *Sexagenas.*

Geometry.

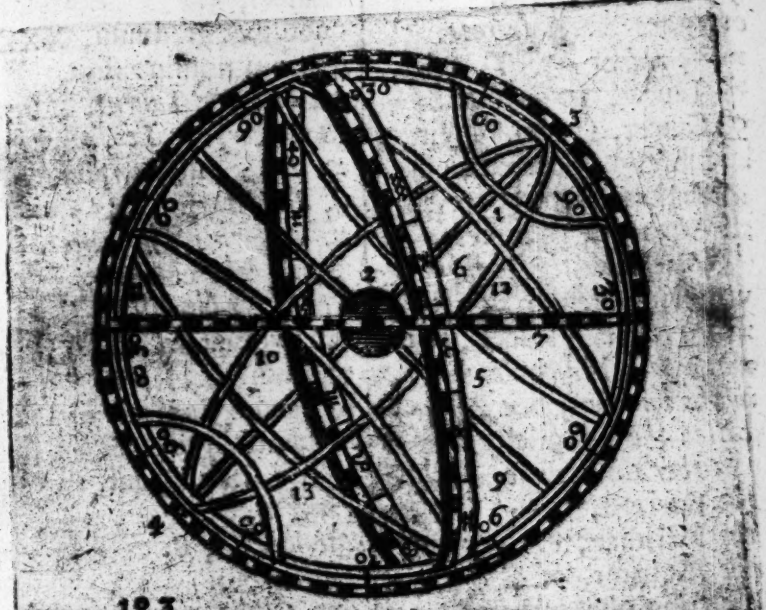
Geometry. CII. *Geometria.*

A Geomitrican
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1. . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrate, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes, 12.
Out of theſe ariſe
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other Figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1. . . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*, 6.
Figuras rerum
deſignat
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

The

The Celeſtial Sphere. CIII. *Sphera cæleſtis.*



103

Aſtronomy *conſidereth* the motion of the Stars,
Aſtrology *the Effect of them.*

The Globe of Heaven *is turned about upon an* Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the earth, 2.
in the ſpace of XXIV. *hours*

The Pole ſtars, *or* Pole, *the* Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree *at both ends.*

The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*

There are reckoned above a thouſand fixed Stars; *but of* Conſtellations towards the North, XXI. towards the South, XVI.

Aſtronomia conſiderat *Aſtrorum motus, Aſtrologia,* eorum effectus.

Cœli Globus volvitur ſuper *Axem*, 1. circa *globum terræ*, 2. ſpacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinque finiunt *Stellæ Polares* ſive *Poli, Arcticus*, 3. & *Antarcticus*, 4.

Cœlum undique eſt ſtellatum:

Stellarum fixarum numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò *Septentrionarium*, XXI. *Meridionalium*, XVI.

Add

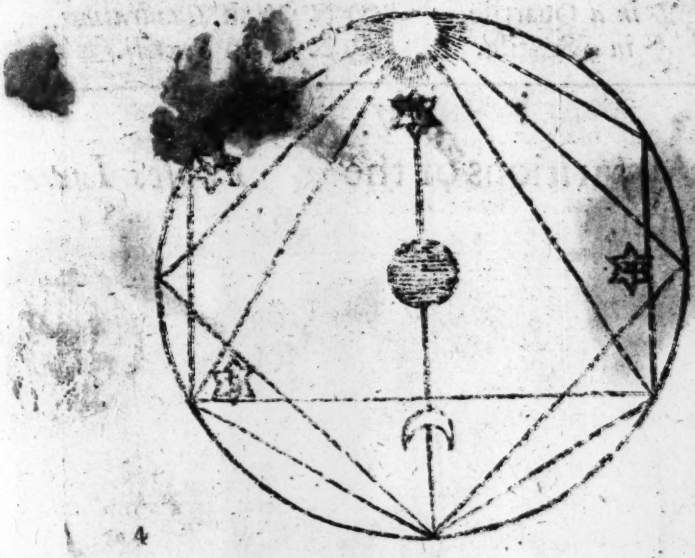
Add to theſe the XII. ſigns
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one XXX *degrees,*
whoſe names are, ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.
Under this the ſeven
wandring-ſtars,
which they call Planets, *move,*
whoſe way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.
Other Circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoctis, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♈;
Autumnal
when it entreth in ♎)
the other of the Solſtices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♋;
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
The Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
polar Circles, 14... 15.

Adde *Signa,* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries,* ♉ *Taurus,* ♊ *Gem.*
♋ *Cancer,* ♌ *Leo,* ♍ *Virgo,*
♎ *Libra,* ♏ *Scorpius,*
♐ *Sagittarius,* ♑ *Capricorn.*
♒ *Aquarius,* ♓ *Piſces.*
Sub hoc curſitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quâs vocant *Planetas,*
quorum via eſt,
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica,* 6.
Aſii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Coluri,*
alter *Æquinoxiorum,* 10.
(*Verni,*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſticiorum,* 11.
(*Æſtivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici,*
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14.... 15.

The

The Aſpects of the Planets.

CIV. *Planetarum Aſpectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month.
The Sun, ☉
in a Year,
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585. *days.*
Mars, ♂
in two years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almoſt twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet variouſly among themſelves, and have mutual Aſpects one towards another.

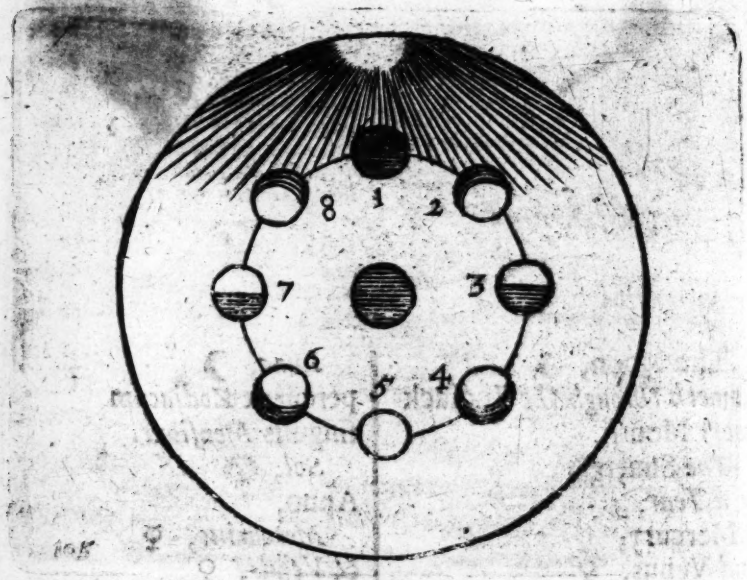
Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
ſingulis *Menſibus.*
Sol, ☉
Anno,
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus,* ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta annis.
Hinc variè
inter ſe conveniunt
& ſe mutuo adſpiciunt.

As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Oppoſition.
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aſpect.
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hîc ſunt, ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppoſitione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon. *Phaſes Lunæ.*



The Moon,
ſhineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half of it is always enlightned, the other remaineth darkiſh.

Hereupon we ſee it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1.
to be obſcure, almoſt none at all;
in Oppoſition, 5.

Luna,
lucet non ſuâ propriâ,
ſed à *Sole* mutuatâ
Luce.

Nam altera ejus mediet as
ſemper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginoſa.

Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione Solis*, 1.
obſcuram, imò nullam :
in *Oppoſitione*, 5.

whole

whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;)
ſometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and laſt quarter, 7.)
Otherwiſe it waxeth, 2... 4.
or waneth, 6... 8.
and is ſaid to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium:)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.*)
Cæteroqui creſcit, 2... 4.
aut decreſcit, 6... 8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibboſa.*

The Eclipſes. CVI. *Eclipſes.*

The Sun,
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being ſhady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they caſt a ſhadow upon
the place juſt over againſt them.
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

Sol,
eſt fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
ſed non penetrantur Radiis
ejus corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppoſitum.
Ideò,
cum Luna incidit

into the ſhadow of the Earth, 2. it is darkened, which we call an Eclipſe, or defect.

But when the Moon runneth betwixt the Sun and the Earth, 3. it covereth it with its ſhadow; and this we call the Eclipſe of the Sun, becauſe it taketh from us the ſight of the Sun, and its Light; neither doth the Sun for all that ſuffer any thing, but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2. obſcuratur, quod vocamus *Eclipſin* (deliquium) *Lunæ*.

Cum verò *Luna* currit inter *Solem*, & *Terram*, 3. obtegit illum umbrâ ſuâ; & hoc vocamus *Eclipſin Solis*, quia nobis adimit proſpectum *Solis*, & lucem ejus; nec tamen *Sol* aliquid patitur, ſed *Terra*.

CVII. *a*

The terreſtial Sphere. *Sphera terreſtris.*

107. *a*

The Earth is round, and therefore to be repreſented by two Hemiſpheres, a ... b. The Circuit of it

Terra eſt rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus *Hemiſpheriis*, a ... b. Ambitus ejus

is

is three hundred and ſixty degrees *(whereof every one maketh fifteen* German *miles) or* 5400 *Mile*;
and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the Centre.

They meaſure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude *by* Parallels, 2.

The Ocean, 3. *compaſſeth it about, and five* Seas *waſh it, the* Mediterrane Sea, 4. *the* Baltick Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Perſian Sea, 7. *and the* Caſpian Sea, 8.

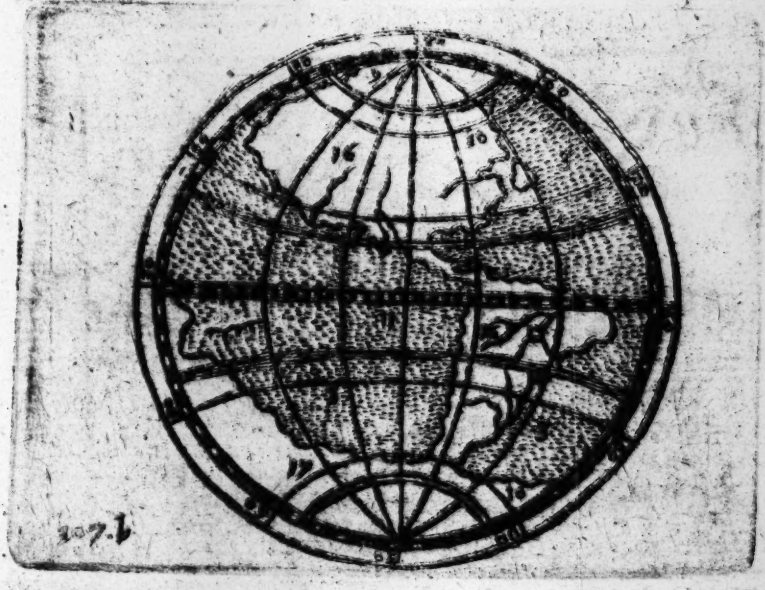
eſt *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quiſque facit Milliaria *Germanica* XV.) ſeu Milliarium VMCCCC; & tamen eſt punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus *Centrum* eſt.

Longitudinem ejus demetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1.
Latitudinem, lineis *Parallelis*, 2.

Eam ambit *Oceanus*, 3. & perfundunt V. *Maria*, *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Perſicum*, 7. *Caſpium*, 8.

CVII. *b*

The terreſtial Sphere. *Sphera terreſtris.*



It is divided into, V. Zones, *whereof the* II. frigid *ones*, 9..9.

Diſtribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum duæ *frigidæ*, 9...9.

are inhabitable;
the II Temperate *ones*, 10...10.
and the Torrid *one*, 11.
habitable.

Beſides it is divided into three Continents;
this of ours, 12. *which is ſubdivided into* Europe, 13.
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16...16.
(whoſe Inhabitants are Antipodes *to us)*
and the South Land, 17...17.
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the North-pole, 18. *have the days and nights 6 months long.*

Infinite Iſlands
float in the Seas.

ſunt inhabitables;
duæ *Temperatæ*, 10...10.
& *Torrida*, 11,
habitantur.

Ceterum diviſa eſt
in tres *Continentes*;
Noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdivitur in *Europam*, 13.
Aſiam, 14. & *Africam*, 15.
in *Americam*, 16...16.
(cujus incolæ
nobis ſunt *Antipodes*;)
& in *Terram Auſtralem*, 17..17.
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes ſub *Arctο*, 18.
ſemeſtrales habent
Noctes Dieſq;

In maribus,
infinitæ natant *Inſulæ*.

Europe. CVIII. *Europa.*

The chief Kindoms *of* Europe, *are*

In *Europâ* noſtrâ,
ſunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.
France, 2.
Italy, 3.
England, 4.
Scotland, 5.
Ireland, 6.
Germany, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungary, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Greece, 13.
Thrace, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartary, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.
Denmark, 20.
Norway, 21.
Swethland, 22.
Lapland, 23.
Finland, 24.
Lifland, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.

Hiſpania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britannia) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Boruſſia, 26.
Muſcovia, 27.
Ruſſia, 28.

Moral Philoſophy. CIX. *Ethica.*

This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two
ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track;
narrow, 2. *on the right*;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Mind, *Young Man*, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice;
the Entrance 6. *is fair*,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſible to vertue;
follow whither vertue leadeth

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Litteræ *Pithagoricæ* Y.
ſiniſtro tramite
latum, 1.
dextro anguſtum, 2.
ille *Vitii*, 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis*, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare;
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare;
ſpecioſus *Aditus*, 6.
ſed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*, 7.
Dextera ingredere,
utut Spinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
ſequere quâ viâ ducit virtus

through

through narrow places
to ſtately places,
to the Tower of honour, 9.
Keep the middle
and ſtreight path,
and thou ſhalt go very ſafe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horſe, 11.
of Affection,
leſt thou fall down headlong.
See thou doſt not go amiſs
on the left hand, 13.
in an aſs-like ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt be crown'd, 15.

per *anguſta,*
ad *auguſta,*
ad *arcem honoris,* 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem;*
tutiſſimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.
Affectus,
equum ferocem, 11.
compeſce freno, 12.
ne preceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad ſiniſtram, 13.
ſegnitie aſininâ, 14.
ſed progredere conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence. CX. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumſpectat

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh, or think-
eth nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the end, 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth
what ſhe hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She propoſeth
an Honeſt, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleaſant End
to her Actions.
Having foreſeen the End,
ſhe looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but ſuch as are certain
and eaſie, and fewer rather
than more,
leſt any thing ſhould hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having
a buſhy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover,
having wings, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,)
and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way wari-
ly, for fear ſhe ſhould ſtumble
or go amiſs:

ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilque agit, loquitur, aut
cogitat incaſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
& *proſpicit*, 5.
ad *præterita*;
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura
ſeu *Finem*, 6.
atque ita perſpicit
quid egerit,
& quid agendum reſtet.
Actionibus ſuis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honeſtum, *Utilem*,
ſimulque ſi fieri poteſt,
Jucundum.
Fine proſpecto,
diſpicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem,
ſed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Occaſioni, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
ſed Vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc *alata*, 12.
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (pro-
vidè) ne impingat
aut aberret.

Dili-

Diligence. CXI. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. *loveth labours,*
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together, as ſhe
doth, for her ſelf,
Store *of all things,* 3.
She doth not always ſleep,
or make holy days,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Graſhopper, 5. *do*
whom Want, 6.
at the laſt overtaketh.
She purſueth what things
ſhe hath undertaken chearfully,
even to the end;
ſhe putteth nothing off till the
morrow, nor doth ſhe ſing
the Crows *ſong,* 7.
which ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
ſemper eſt in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.
& comportat ſibi, ut illa,
omnium rerum *Copiam,* 3.
Non dormit ſemper,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus,* 4.
& *Cicada,* 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia,* 6.
Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem uſque;
nihil procraſtinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
qui ingeminat

Cras,

Cras, Cras.
After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
ſhe reſteth her ſelf;
but being refreſhed with Reſt,
that ſhe may not uſe her ſelf
to Idleneſs, *ſhe falleth again*
to her Buſineſs.
A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey from divers
Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras,
Poſt *labores exantlatos,*
& laſſata,
quieſcit;
ſed *Quiete* recreata,
ne adſueſcat
Otio, redit
ad *Negotia.*
Diligens *Diſcipulus,*
ſimilis eſt *Apibus,* 8.
qui ex variis *Floribus,* 9.
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare,* 10. ſuum.

Temperance. CXII. *Temperantia.*

Temperance, 1.
preſcribeth a mean
to meat *and* drink, 2.
and reſtraineth the deſire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
modum præſcribit
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet *cupiditatem,*
ceu *Freno,* 3.

and

and ſo moderateth all things leſt any thing too much be done.
Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they ſtumble, 5.
they ſpue, 6.
and brabble, 7.
From Drunkenneſs
proceedeth Laſciviouſneſs;
from this,
a lewd Life
amongſt Whoremaſters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kiſſing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing, 10.

& ſic omnia moderatur, ne quid nimis fiat.
Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*, 7.
E *Crapula*
oritur *Laſcivia*;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinoſa
inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Oſculando (baſiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*, 10.

Fortitude. CXIII. *Fortitudo.*

Fortitude, 1.
is undaunted in adverſity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida eſt in adverſis,

and

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Proſperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
Conſtancy;
and being the ſame in all things,
ready to undergo both eſtates
with an even mind.

She receiveth the ſtrokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Paſſions,
the enemies of quietneſs
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.

ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa ſuo *Columini*, 3.
Conſtantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad utramque *fortunam*
æquo animo ferendam.

Clypeo, 4. *Tolerantiæ*
excipit ictus
Infortunii,
& *Gladio*, 5.
Virtutis,
propellit hoſtes,
Euthymiæ,
Affectus.

Patience. CXIV. *Patientia*

Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods *fatherly* chaſtiſement, 5.
In the mean while ſhe leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship, 7.
toſſed by waves in the ſea)
ſhe prayeth to God, 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the Sun, 10. *after* cloudy weather, 9.
ſuffering evils,
and hoping better things.
On the contrary,
the impatient Perſon, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth againſt himſelf, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the laſt he deſpaireth,
and becometh his own murtherer, 14.
being full of rage he deſireth to revenge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam, 5.
Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis*, 7.
mari fluctuans)
Deo ſupplicat, 8.
illacrumando,
& expectat poſt *Nubila*, 9.
Phœbum, 10.
ferens mala,
ſperans meliora.
Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in ſeipſum debacchatur, 12.
obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem deſperat,
& fit *Autochir*, 14.

Injurias vindicare cupit furibundus.

Huma-

Humanity. CXV. *Humanitas.*

Men *are made*
for one anothers good;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou ſweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true ſpoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.
So love,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendſhip, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wiſhing well on both parts.
Froward Men, are
hateful, teaſty, unpleaſant,

Homines facti ſunt
ad mutua *commoda*;
ergò ſint *humani.*
Sis ſuavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus,
Geſtu ac *Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde, 4.
Sic ama,
ſic amaberis;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, manſueta,
& utrinque benevola.
Moroſi homines, ſunt
odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

con-

contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lyons, than Men)
and such as fall out among themselves,
hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

contentiosi, *iracundi*, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes,
hinc confligunt *Duella*, 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis malè cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

Justice. CXVI. *Justitia.*

Justice, 1.
is painted, sitting
on a square stone, 2.
for she ought to be immoveable;
with hood-winked eyes, 3.
that she may not respect persons;
stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide quadrato*, 2.
nam debet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to be reserved
for the other party;
Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to punish
and restrain evil men;
Besides,
a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right scale, 8.
whereof Deserts,
and in the left, 9.
Rewards *being put,*
are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to vertue, as it were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let men deal candidly,
let them stand to their
Covenants *and* Promises;
let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent,
be restored:
let no man be pillaged, 12.
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own:
these are the precepts of Justice.
Such things as these are
forbidden in Gods 5th. *and* 7th.
Commandment,
and deservedly punish'd on the
Gallows *and the* Wheel, 14

reservandam
alteri parti;
Dexterâ tenens
Gladium, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.
ad puniendum
& coërcendum malos;
Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.

Merita *Sinistræ*, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem exequantur,
atque ita boni ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10. incitantur.

In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur:
Pactis & *Promissis* stetur:

Depositum,

& *Mutuum*,
reddantur:
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut lædatur, 13.
suum cuique tribuatur:
hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *septimo Dei*
Præcepto,
& merito *Cruci* ac *Rotæ*, 14.
puniuntur.

Liberality. CXVII. *Liberalitas.*

Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches,
which ſhe honeſtly ſeeketh,
that ſhe may have ſomewhat
to beſtow on them that want, 2.
She cloatheth, 3.
nouriſheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
theſe with a chearful Countenance, 6.
and a winged hand, 7.
She ſubmitteth her wealth, 8.
to her ſelf, not her ſelf to it,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth,*
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper *of his goods,*
and being unſatiable,
always ſcraped together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
modum ſervat circa *Divitias*,
quas honeſtè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur *Egenis*, 2.
Hos *veſtit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
Opes, 8. ſibi ſubjicit,
non ſe illis,
ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum ſuorum
non *Poſſeſſor* eſt ſed *Cuſtos*,
& inſatiabilis
ſemper *corradit*, 10.
Unguibus ſuis,

Moreover he ſpareth and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly ſpendeth things well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit & adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſemper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12.
malè diſperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem egit.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage
was appointed by God in Paradiſe, for mutual help, *and the* Propagation *of mankind.*

A young man (a ſingle man)
being to be married, ſhould be furniſhed

Matrimonium
à Deo eſt inſtitutum
in Paradiſo, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & *Propagationem*
generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (*Cœlebs*)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

either

either with Wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may ſerve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooſeth himſelf
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth; where
nevertheleſs a greater Regard
is to be had of Vertue
and Honeſty,
than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himſelf cloſely,
but entreateth for her
as a Woer,
firſt to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, by ſuch
as help to make the match, 3.

When ſhe is eſpous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and ſhe the Bride, 5.
and the Contract is made,
and an Inſtrument of Dowry, 6. is written.

At the laſt
the Wedding is made,
where they are joined together
by the Prieſt, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. one to another,
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feaſt with
the witneſſes that are invited.

After this they are called
Husband and Wife;
when ſhe is dead, he becometh
a Widower.

aut *Opitus*,
aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*,
quæ ſit
de pane lucrando,
ut poſſit
ſuſtentare *Familiam*.

Deinde eligit ſibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honeſtatis*,
quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.

Poſthæc, non clam deſpondet ſibi eam,
ſed ambit,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem*, 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos*, per
Pronubos, 3.

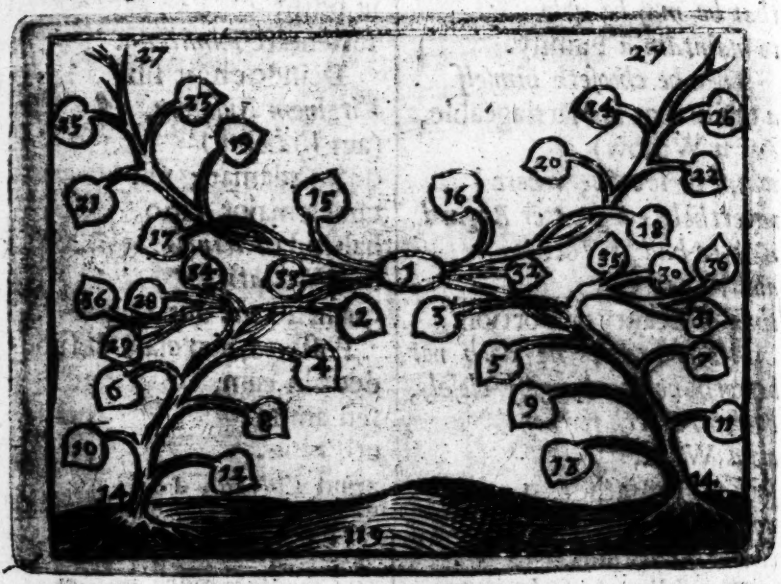
Eâ ſibi deſponſâ,
fit *Sponſus*, 4.
& ipſa *Sponſa*, 5.
ſiuntque *Sponſalia*,
& ſcribitur *Inſtrumentum Dotale*, 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis ultrò citroque *Manibus*, 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus*, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis teſtibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor*;
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus

CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor consanguinitatis.*



In Conſanguinity
there touch a Man, 1.
in Lineal Aſcent,
the Father
(the Father-in-law) 2.
and the Mother
(the Mother-in-law) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7
the great great
Grandfather, 8.
the great great
Grandmother, 9.
the great great Grandfathers
Father, 10.
the great great
Grandmothers mother, 11.

Hominem, 1.
Conſanguinitate attingunt,
in Linea aſcendenti,
Pater
(Vitricus) 2.
& *Mater*
(Noverca) 3.
Avus, 4.
& *Avia*, 5.
Proavus, 6.
& *Proavia*, 7.
Abavus, 8.
& *Abavia*, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& *Atavia*, 11.

the

the great great Grandfathers Grandfather, 12.
the great great Grandmothers Grandmother, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors, 14... 14.
In a Lineal deſcent, the ſon (the ſon-in-law) 15.
and the daughter (the daughter-in-law) 16.
the Nephew, 17.
and the Neece, 18.
the Nephews Son, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter, 20
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Neeces Neece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son 23.
the Neeces Neeces Daughter, 24.
the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25.
the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity. 27... 27.
In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Fathers ſide, 28.
and the Aunt by the Fathers ſide, 29.
the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31.
the Brother, 32.
and the Siſter, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Siſters Son, 35.
and the Couſin by the Brother and Siſter, 36.

Tritavus, 12.

& *Tritavia*, 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*, 14... 14.
In *Linea deſcendenti*, *Filius* (*Privignus*) 15.

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos, 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos, 19.
& *Proneptis*, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos, 23.

& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos, 25.
& *Trineptis*, 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*, 27... 27.
In *Linea Collaterali*

ſunt *Patruus*, 28.

& *Amita*, 29.

Avunculus, 30.

& *Matertera*, 31.
Frater, 32.
& *Soror*, 33.
Patruelis, 34.
Sobrinus, 35.

& *Amitinus*, 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.

Married Perſons,
(by the bleſſing of God)
have Iſſue,
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. *begetteth,*
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)

The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-cloathes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is ſuckled by the Mother
with her Breaſts, 8.
and fed with Pap, 9.

Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-ſtool, 10.

Conjuges, ſuſcipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*

Pater, 1. generat,
& *Mater,* 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)

Infans, 5.

involvitur *Faſciis,* 6.
reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
à matre lactatur
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis,* 9.

Deinde incedere
diſcit *Serperaſto,* 10.

playeth

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accuſtomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chaſtiſed, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains, 15.

Indit *Crepundiis,* 11.
& fari incipit.
Creſcente ætate,
Pietati, 12.
& Labori, 13. adſuefit,
& caſtigatur, 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum *&* Officium.
Pater ſuſtentat Liberos,
laborando, 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Maſters and Servants.

Societas herilis.

The Maſter (the goodman of the Houſe) *hath* Men-ſervants, 2.

Herus, (*Pater-familias*) 1.
habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2.

the

the Miſtreſs (the good wife of the Houſe) 3. Maidens, 4.

They appoint theſe their Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5. *which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loſs; for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave, *over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.*

At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

Hera (Mater-familias) 3. *Ancillas*, 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera*, 6. & diſtribuunt *Laborum penſa*, 5. quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda ſine murmure & diſpendio; pro quo præbentur ipſis, *Merces* & *Alimonia.*

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem vitæ & necis Domino poteſtas fuit.

Hodiè ſerviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

A City. CXXII. *Urbs.*

Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.

or

or a Town, *or a* City, 2.
That and this are fenced
and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.
and Pallisadoes, 6.
Within the Walls is
the void Place; 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.
In the Walls are
Fortresses, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.
are upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is
made out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.
The Gate *hath a*
Percullis, 15.
a Draw Bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,
as also Barrs. 18.
In the Suburbs are
Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20.
and also Burying-places,

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*, 2.
Istud & hæc muniuntur
& cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*Muris*) 3.
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis, 6.
Intra muros est
Pomœrium; 7.
extrà, *Fossa*, 8.
In mœnibus sunt
Propugnacula, 9.
& *Turres*; 10.
Specula, 11.
extant in editioribus locis.
In Urbem ingressus fit,
ex *Suburbiis*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
super *Pontem*, 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Claustra, & *Repagula*,
ut & *Vectes*, 18.
In Suburbiis sunt
Horti, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut & *Cœmeteria*, 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City. *Interiora Urbis.*

Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones;
Market places, 2.
(in ſome places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The Publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-Hall, 7.
the Exchange, 8.
About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11.

Intra urbem ſunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
lapidibus ſtratæ;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& *Angiportis*, 4.
Publica ædificia
ſunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mænia, & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria, Popinæ,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.

the

the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Spittle, 13.
In the by-places
are houſes of Office, 14.
and the Priſon, 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens *Dwelling*, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19. *or* Beck,
runneth about the City,
ſerveth to waſh away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium, 13.
In receſſibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum*, 17.

In Plateis ſunt *Putei*, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inſervit *ſordibus* eluendis.
Arx, 20.
exſtat in ſummo
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXIV. *Judicium.*

The beſt Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themſelves,

Optimum Jus, eſt
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipſis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the ſute is,
or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
ſitteth with his Aſſeſſors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.

The Plaintiff, 5.
accuſeth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witneſſes, 7.
againſt him.

The Defendant *excuſeth*
himſelf by a Counſellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counſellor, 9. *contradicts.*

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty
to a Puniſhment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis eſt,
vel ab *Arbitro.*

Hæc ſi non procedit,
venitur in *Forum,* 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui præſidet *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
cum *Aſſeſſoribus,* 3.
Dicographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.

Actor, 5.
accuſat *Reum,* 6.
& producit *Teſtes,* 7.
contra illum.

Reus excuſat
ſe per *Advocatum,* 8.
cui contradicit Actoris *Procurator,* 9.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
abſolvens *inſontem,*
& damnans
ſontem
ad *Pœnam,*
vel *Mulctam,*
vel ad *Supplicium.*

The

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Priſon, 3.
(*where they are wont to be tortured*) *by* Serjeants, 2.
or dragg'd with a horſe, 15.
to place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whoremaſters
are beheaded, 7.
Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or faſtned upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures, 4.
in *Patibulo*, 5.
ſuſpenduntur à *Carnifice*, 6.
Mœchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *cruriſragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
ve *Palo* infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

are

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.
Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
are strapado'd, 17.
are set upon a Wooden horse, 18
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Imprisonment.
Traytors *are pulled in pieces with four* Horses.

super *Rogum*, 10. cremantur
Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.

aut super *Cippum*, 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
Vitâ Donati,

Numellis constringuntur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponuntur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *Triremes*,
vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Perduelles quadrigis discerpuntur.

Merchan-

Merchandizing. CXXVI. *Mercatura.*

Wares
brought from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or expoſed to ſale
in Warehouſes, 2.
and they are ſold
for Money, 3.
being either meaſured
with an Eln, 4.
or weighed
in a pair of Balances, 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would alſo be called
Merchants, 9.
The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be ſold,

Merces
aliunde allatæ;
in *domo commerciorum*, 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum*, 2.
& venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel menſuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.
Venditor
oſtentat rem
promercalem,

and ſetteth the rate of it, and how much it may be ſold for.

The Buyer, 10. *cheapneth and offereth the price.*

If any one bid againſt him, 11. *the thing is delivered to him that promiſeth the moſt.*

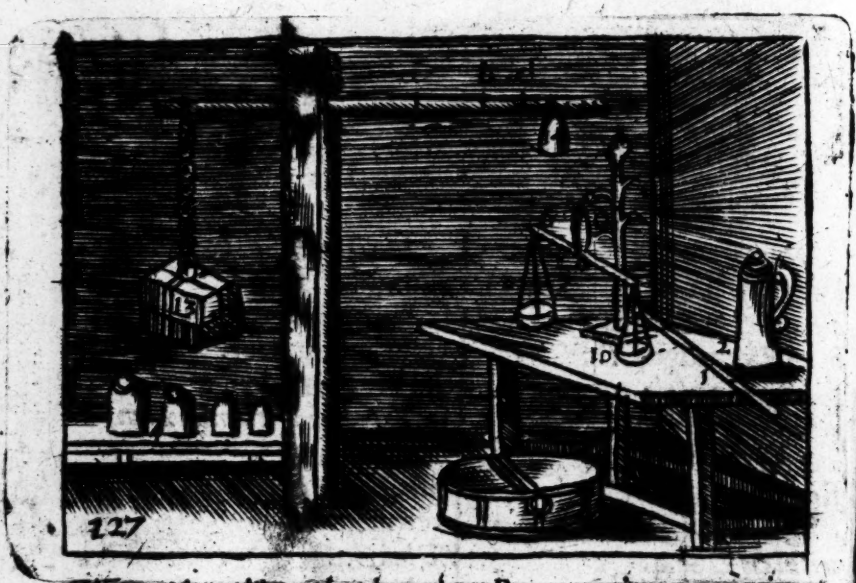
& indicat pretium, quanti liceat.

Emptor, 10. liceatur, & pretium offert.

Si quis *contralicetur*, 11. ei res addicitur qui plurimum pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Meaſures and Weights. *Menſuræ & Pondera*



We meaſure things that hang together, with an Ell, 1. *liquid things with a* Gallon, 2. *and dry things by a* two-buſhel meaſure, 3.

We try the heavineſs of things by Weights, 4. *and* Balances, 5.

In this is firſt

Res continuas metimur *Ulnâ*, 1. liquidas *Congio*, 2. aridas, *Medimno*, 3.

Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4. & *Libra*, (bilance) 5.

In hâc primò eſt

the

the Beam, 6.
in the midſt whereof
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth it ſelf to and fro:
on both ſides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.
The Braſiers balance, 12.
weigheth things by hanging
them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.
oppoſite to them,
which in (a) *weigheth juſt as*
much as the thing,
in (b) *twice ſo much,*
in (c) *thrice ſo much*, &c.

Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7. ſuperiùs
trutina & *agina*, 8.
in quâ *Examen*, 9.
ſeſe agitat:
utrinque
ſunt *Lances*, 10.
pendentes *Funiculis*, 11.
Statera, 12.
ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
illas *Unco*, 13.
& *Pondus*, 14.
ex oppoſito,
quod in (a) æquiponderat rei,
in (b) bis tantum,
in (c) ter, &c.

Phyſick. CXXVIII. *Ars Medica.*

The Patient, 1. — *Ægrotans*, 1.
ſendeth for a Phyſician, 2. | accerſit *Medicum*, 2.

who feeleth his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt *in a* Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12,
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaiſters, 19.

qui tangit ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*, 5.
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10. adſervantur
Eſtque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Splenii (emplaſtris) 19.

A Burial.

A Burial. CXXIX. *Sepultura,*

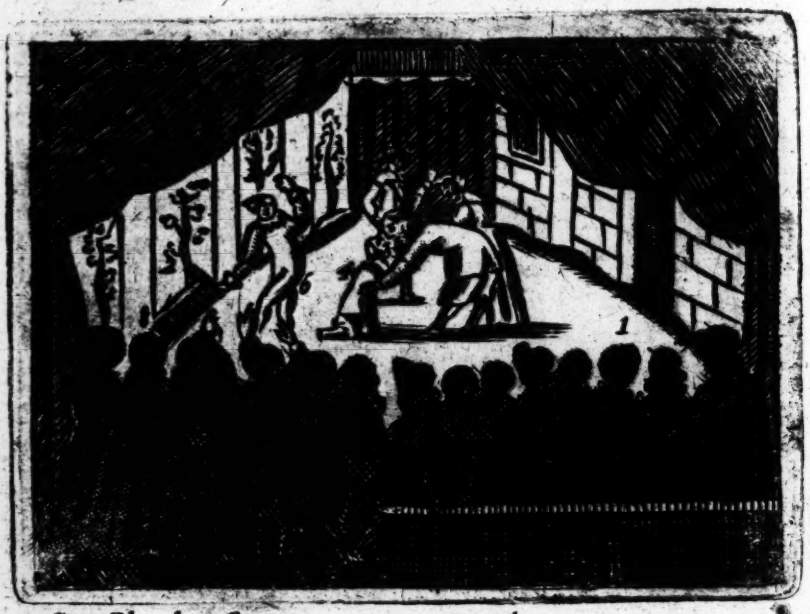
Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Aſhes
put into an Urn, 1.
We encloſe
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and ſee they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with a Grave-
ſtone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in *Urna*, 1. recondebantur.
Nos includimus
noſtros *Demortuos*,
Loculo (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
& efferri curamus
Pompâ Funebri
verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4.
ubi à *Veſpillonibus*, 5.
inferuntur *Sepulchro*, 6.
& humantur;
hoc *Cippo*, 7. tegitur,
& *Monumentis*, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9. ornatur.

As the Corps go along,
Pſalms *are ſung,*
and the Bells *are rung,* 10.

Funere prodeunte,
cantantur *Hymni,*
& *Campanæ,* 10. pulſantur.

A Stage-play. CXXX. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-houſe, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are acted,*
wherein memorable things are repreſented;
as here, the Hiſtory
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd
being return'd home.
The Players *act*
being in diſguiſe;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jeſts.*

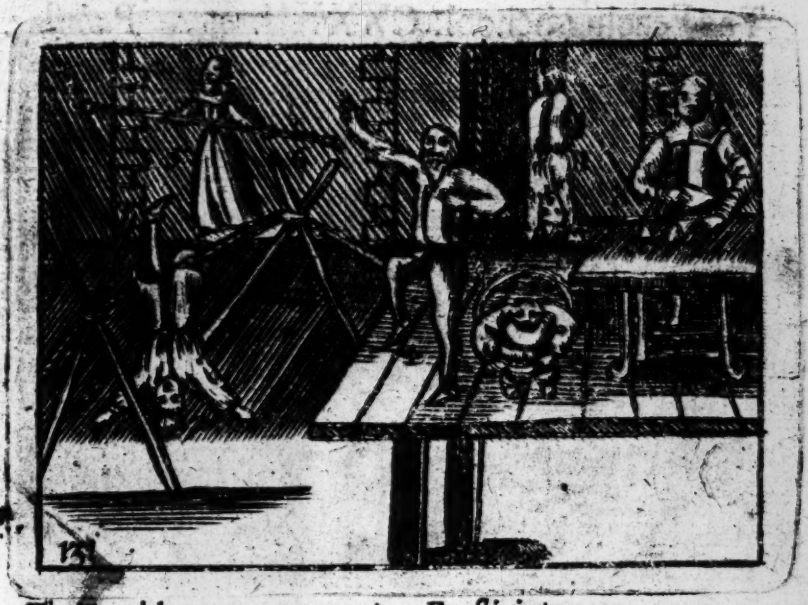
In *Theatro,* 1.
(quod veſtitur
Tapetibus, 2.
&*Sipariis,* 3. tegitur,)
aguntur *Comœdiæ* vel *Tragœdiæ,*
quibus repreſentantur res memorabiles;
ut hîc, Hiſtoria
de *Filio Prodigo,* 4.
& *Patre,* 5. ipſius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Hiſtriones) agunt perſonati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

The chief of the Spectators
ſit in the Gallery, 7.
the common ſort ſtand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing pleaſe them.

Spectatorum primarii,
ſedent in *Orcheſtra*, 7.
plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXI. *Præſtigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.
maketh ſeveral Shows,
by the nimbleneſs of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. *&c.*
Sometimes alſo
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizzard.
The Jugler, 3.
ſheweth ſleights,
out of a Purſe.

Præſtigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
ſaliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. *&c.*
Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.
Agyrta, 3.
præſtigias facit,
è *marſupio*.

The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poiſe, 6. *in his hand;*
or hangeth himſelf
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.
graditur & ſaltat
ſuper *Funem*,
tenens manu *Halterem*, 6.

aut ſuſpendit ſe
manu vel *pede*, 7. *&c.*

The Fencing-School. CXXXII. *Paleſtra.*

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(leſt they wound one another mortally)
or with two edged-ſwords
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello
in *Paleſtra*,
decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Haſtilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
vel *Enſibus*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lethaliter lædant)

vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione*, 6. ſimul.

Wreſt.

Wreſtlers, 7.
(among the Romans in time paſt were naked and anointed with Oyl) take hold of one another and ſtrive whether can throw the other, eſpecially by tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their Fiſts in a ridiculous ſtrife, to wit, with their eyes covered.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt ſe invicem & annituntur uter alterum proſternere poſſit præprimis *ſupplantando*, 8.

Andabatæ, 9.
pugnabant pugnis, ridiculo certamine, nimirum, obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Pilæ.*

In a Tennis Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth, and another taketh, and ſendeth it back with a Racket, 3.

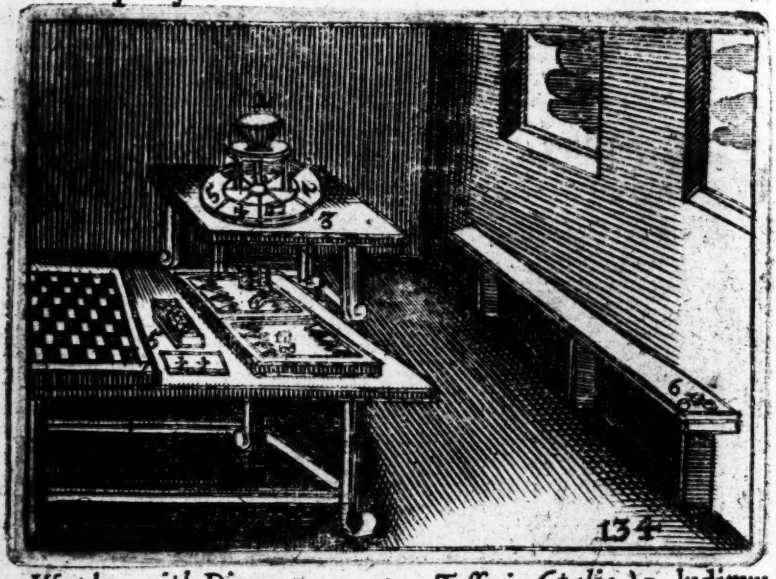
In *Sphæriſterio*, 1.
luditur *Pilâ*, 2.
quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*, 3.

and

and that is the Sport
of Noble Men
to ſtir their Body.
A Wind-ball, 4.
being filled with Air,
by means of a Ventil,
is toſſed to and fro
with the Fiſt, 5.
in the open Air.

idque eſt Luſus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis,
Follis (pila magna) 4.
Aere diſtentâ,
ope *Epiſtomii*,
ſub dio
Pugno, 5.
reverberatur.

Dice-play. CXXXIV. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1.
either they that throw the moſt
take up all;
or we throw them
through a Caſting-Box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players game
at caſting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.

Teſſeris (talis) 1. ludimus
vel *Pliſtobolindam*;

vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum*, 2.
in *Tabellam*, 3.
numeris notatam,
idque eſt *Ludus Sortilegii*
Aleatorum.
Sorte & Arte luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.

and

and at Cards, 5.
We play at Cheſſe *on a* Cheſſe-board, 6. *where only art beareth the ſway.*
The moſt ingenious Game, is the Game at Cheſſe, 7. *wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battel.*

& *Chartis luſoriis*, 5.
Abaculis ludimus in *Abaco*, 6. ubi ſola ars regnat.
Ingenioſſimus Ludus eſt, Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7. quo veluti duo Exercitus Prælio confligunt.

Races. CXXXV. *Curſûs Certamina.*

Boys exerciſe themſelves in running, either upon the Ice, 1. *in* Scrick Shoes, 2. *where they are carried alſo upon* Sleds, 3. *or in the open Field, making a* Line, 4. *which he that deſireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.*
Heretofore Runners, 5. *run betwixt* Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent ſe curſu, ſive ſuper *Glaciem*, 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*, 3. ſive in Campo, deſignan es *Lineam*, 4. quam qui vincere cupit, adtingere, at non ultrà procurrere, debet.
Olim decurrebant *Curſores*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it firſt receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9.
At this day Tilting (*or the quintain*) *is uſed,* (*where a* Hoop, 11. *is ſtruck at with a* Truncheon, 10.) *inſtead of* Horſe-races, *which are grown out of uſe.*

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebant eam, accipiebat *Brabeum* (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.
Hodie habentur *Haſtiludia*, (ubi *Lancea*, 10. petitur *Circulus*, 11.)

loco *Equiriorum*, quæ in deſuetudinem abierunt.

Boys Sport CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boys *uſe to play either with* Bowling-ſtones, 1. *or throwing a* Bowl, 2. *at* Nine-pins, 3. *or ſtriking a* Ball *thorough a* Ring, 5. *with a* Bandy, 4. *or ſcourging a* Top, 6. *with a* Whip, 7.

Pueri ludere ſolent vel *globis fictilibus*, 1. vel jactantes *Globum*, 2. ad *Conas*, 3. vel *Sphærulam* *Clava*, 4. mittentes per *Annulum*, 5. vel *Turbinem*, 6. *Flagello*, 7. verſantes;

or ſhooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or toſſing, and ſwinging themſelves upon a Merry-totter, 11.

vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9. jaculantes;
vel *Grallis*, 10. incedentes,
vel ſuper *Petaurum*, 11. ſe agitantes & oſcillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and the Region.

Regnum & Regio.

Many Cities *and* Villages *make a* Region *and a* Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince *reſideth in* the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords, *and* Earls *dwell in the* Caſtles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People *dwell in* Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionem* & *Regnum*.
Rex aut *Princeps* ſedet in *Metropoli*, 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*, & *Comites* habitant in circumjacentibus *Arcibus*, 2.
Ruſtici in *Pagis*, 3.

He

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it firſt receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9.
At this day Tilting *(or the quintain) is uſed, (where a* Hoop, 11. *is ſtruck at with a* Truncheon, 10.*) inſtead of* Horſe-races, *which are grown out of uſe.*

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Hodie habentur *Haſtiludia*, (ubi *Lancea*, 10. petitur *Circulus*, 11.)

loco *Equiriorum*, quæ in deſuetudinem abierunt.

Boys Sport CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boys *uſe to play either with* Bowling-ſtones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine-pins, 3.
or ſtriking a Ball *through a* Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or ſcourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri ludere ſolent
vel *globis fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conas*, 3.
vel *Sphærulam Clava*, 4.
mittentes per *Annulum*, 5.
vel *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7. verſantes;

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Rex aut *Princeps* ſedet in *Metropoli*, 1. *Nobiles*, *Barones*, & *Comites* habitant in circumjacentibus *Arcibus*, 2. *Ruſtici* in *Pagis*, 3.

He

He hath his toll-places *upon* navigable Rivers, 4. *and* high Roads, 5. *where* Portage *and* Tollage *is exacted of them that Sail or Travel.*

Juxta *Flumina navigabilia*, 4. & *Vias Regias*, 5. habet ſua *Telonia*, ubi à navigantibus & iter facientibus, *Portorium* & *Vectigal* exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majeſty. *Regia Majeſtas.*

The King, 1. *ſitteth on his* Throne, 2. *in Kingly State, with a ſtately* Habit, 3. *crowned with a* Diadem, 4. *holding a* Scepter, 5. *in his Hand, being attended with a company of* Courtiers. *The chief among theſe, are the* Chancellor, 6. *with the* Counſellors

Rex, 1. in Splendore Regio, ſedet in ſuo *Solio*, 2. magnifico *Habitu*, 3. redimitus *Diademate*, 4. tenens Manu *Sceptrum*, 5. ſtipatus frequentiâ *Aulicorum*. Inter hos primarii ſunt *Cancellarius*, 6. cum *Conſiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord-marſhal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taſter, 10.
the Treaſurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Maſter *of the* Horſe, 13.
There are ſubordinate to theſe
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He ſolemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambaſſadors *of Foreign*
Princes, 18.
He ſendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſurers,
and Ambaſſadors
to other places,
to whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions
ever and anon by the Poſts, 19.
The Fool, 20.
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magiſter, 8.
Procillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli-Magiſter*, 13.
His ſubordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*
Legatos Exterorum, 18.
recipit ſolenniter.

Aliorſum, ablegat
Vicarios ſuos,
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,

quibus ſubinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*, 19.
Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
riſum movet.

The

The Soldier. CXXXIX. *Miles.*

If we be to make War,
Soldiers *are liſted,* 1.
Their Arms *are,*
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Creſt)
and the Armour,
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breaſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
theſe are the defenſive Arms.
The offenſive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites,* 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis, 2.)
(quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*)
Armatura,
cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,* 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica,* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo,) 9.
hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
Offenſiva ſunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces,* 12.
qui *Vaginâ,* 13. recondun-
tur
& *Cingulo,* 14. vel *Balthei,* 15.
accinguntur.

(

(*a* Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. *and the* Edge, 24.
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
(*in which is the* Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat, 30.
They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charg'd with Bullets, 33. *out of a* Bullet bag, 34.
and with Gun powder
out of a Bandalier, 25.

(*Fascia militaris*, 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa, 17.
& *Pugio*, 18.
In his est *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*, 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæstus*, 30.
Eminùs pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis,) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.
è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

The Camps. CXL. *Castra.*

When a Design *is undertaken*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*
and the Tents *of* Canvas, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are faſtned with ſtakes;
and they entrench them about
for ſecurities ſake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are alſo ſet;
and Scouts, 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. *in ſkirmiſhing.*
The Lord General's
Pavillion, 10.
is in the midſt of the Camp.

Expeditione ſuſceptâ,
Caſtra, 1. locantur,
& Tentoria paxillis figuntur,
è *Linteis*, 2.
vel *Stramentis*, 3.
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Foſſis*, 5.
conſtituuntur etiam
Excubiæ, 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores, 7.
Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ, fiunt
Excurſiones, 8.
ubi ſæpius cum *Hoſtibus*, 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium ſummi
Imperatoris, 10.
eſt in medio Caſtrorum.

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. *Acies & Prælium.*

is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse, 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
these Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the reserve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
instruitur *Acies,*
& dividitur in *Frontem,* 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui, 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias,*
hic in *Turmas.*
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla,* 6.
hæ *Labara,* 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ,* 11.
ut & *Tubicines,* 12.
ad Arma vocant,
& Militem inflammant.
Primo Conflictu,
exploduntur *Bombardæ,* 13.
& *Tormenta,* 14.
Postea cominùs pugnatur, 15.

Hastis & Gladiis.
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt,* 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

superveniunt

out of their places where they lay in wait.
The Carriages, 19. are plundered.

ex *insidiis.*
Impedimenta, 19. spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLII. *Pugna Navalis.*

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and so being bored thorow
they drink in
their own Destruction,
and are sunk, 3.

Or when they are set on fire, and either by the firing of Gun powder, 4.

Navale prælium
terribile est,
quum ingentes *Naves*
veluti *Arces*,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut *Tormentis*, 2.
se invicem quassant,
atque ita perforatæ,
perniciem suam
imbibunt,
& *submerguntur*, 3.

Aut, quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio *pulveris tormentarii*, 4.

men are blown up into the Air, or are burnt in the midſt of the waters,
or elſe leaping into the Sea, are drowned.

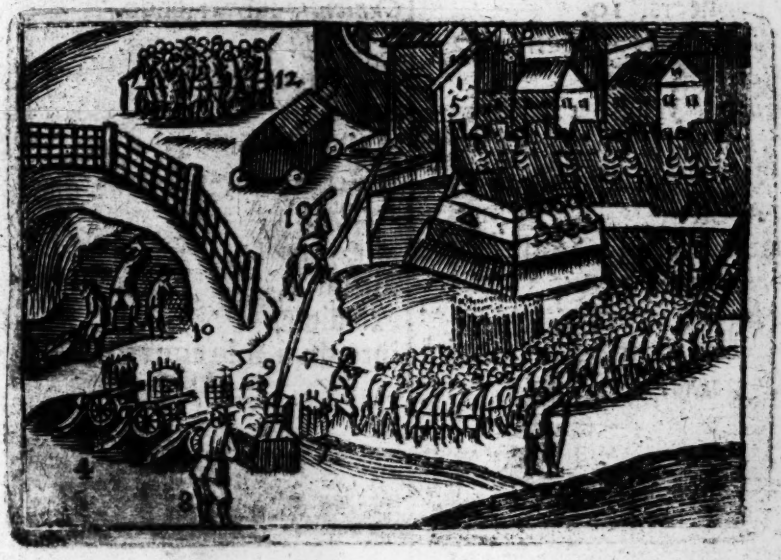
homines in aerem ejiciuntur, vel in mediis aquis exuruntur,
vel etiam in Mare deſilientes, ſuffocantur.

A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.
is overtaken
by thoſe that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
ab *inſequentibus,* 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is firſt ſummoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and perſuaded to yield.

Which if it refuſeth to do,
it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers,
and taken by Storm.

Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
obſidionem paſſura
primùm provocatur
per *Tubicinem,* 1.
& invitatur ad *Deditionem.*

Quod facere ſi abnuat,
oppugnatur ab obſidentibus
& occupatur.

Vel muros per *Scalas,* 2.
tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engins, 3.
or demoliſhing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petarr, 5.
or caſting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lye behind
Leagure-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pyoneers, 10.

They that are beſieged
defend themſelves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and ſtones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.

A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
deſtroyed,
and ſometimes laid even with
the ground.

aut *Arietibus*, 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis*, 4.
demoliendo,
vel Portas *Exoſtrâ*, 5.
dirumpendo,
vel *Globos tormentarios*, 6.
è *Mortariis* (baliſtis) 7.
per *Baliſtarios*, 8.
(qui poſt *Gerras*, 9.
latitant,) in Urbem,
ejaculando,
vel eam per *Foſſores*, 10.
Cuniculis ſubvertendo.

Obſeſſi
defendunt ſe
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*, 12.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum ſolo equatur.

Religion.

Religion. CXLIV. *Religio,*

Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God, 4. *devoutly*
the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work-maſter)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.
and treading reaſon under foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith, 7.
and aſſent
to the Word of God,
and calleth *upon him,* 8.
as a Helper in adverſity.
Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ
Notitiâ Dei,
vel ex *Libro Naturæ,* 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex *Libro Scripturæ,* 3.
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa
Decalogo, 5.
& Rationem,
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans
Fidem, 7.
& *ad ſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat,* 8.
ut Opitulatorem in adverſis.
Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.

Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale* (Adycum *Altari*, 11. (tu m, 10.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*, 16.

Deum esse sentiunt omnes homines, sed non omnes rectè nôrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones*, quarum primariæ IV. adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism. CXLV. *Gentilismus.*

The Gentiles *feigned to themselves near upon* XIIM. Deities.

The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, *and petty-God of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XIIM. *Numina*.

Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli;

Neptune,

Neptune, 2. *of the Sea*;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence*;
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths*,
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt, Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities: ſuch as were Venus, 7. *the Goddeſs of Loves, and Pleaſures, with her little ſon* Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muſes, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Veſta, *of Chaſtity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting*;
and Fortune;
and beſides theſe Morbona, *and* Febris *her ſelf.*

The Egyptians, *inſtead of God worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, and whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the morning.*

The Philiſtines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worſhip the* Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum;
Præſides & *Deaſtri* & obſcœniſſimus, *Priapus*;
Habuerunt etiam, Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. Dea Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) cum novem *Muſis* Artium;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Caſtitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum, & Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid manè primum conſpicabantur.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho (Saturno)* 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

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Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence*;
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths*,
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt, Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities:
ſuch as were Venus, 7. *the Goddeſs of Loves, and Pleaſures, with her little ſon* Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muſes, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Veſta, *of Chaſtity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting*;
and Fortune;
and beſides theſe Morbona, *and* Febris *her ſelf.*

The Egyptians, *inſtead of God worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, and whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the morning.*

The Philiſtines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worſhip the* Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Elcquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum;
Præſides & *Deaſtri* & obſcœniſſimus, *Priapus*;
Habuerunt etiam, Muliebria Numina:
qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. Dea Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) cum novem *Muſis* Artium;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Caſtitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum, & Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid manè primum conſpicabantur.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho (Saturno)* 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

Judaiſm. CXLVI. *Judaiſmus.*

Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Poſterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*

Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this People

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei,*
remanſit apud *Patriarchas,*
qui vixerunt ante
& poſt Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Abrahamo, 1.
Judæorum Conditori,
Patri Credentium,
Promiſſus eſt,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi *Meſſias:* & ipſe,
(avocatus à Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
Sacramento Circumciſionis, 2.
notatus, ſingularem populum
& *Eccleſiam* Dei conſtituit.

Huic Populo
poſtea Deus,
per *Moſen,* 3.
in monte *Sinai,* 4.
Legem ſuam,

by

by Moſes, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paſchal-Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Prieſts, 8.
and Incence, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant,* 11. *to be made:*
and beſides,
a brazen Serpent, 12.
to be ſet up againſt the biting of Serpents in the Wilderneſs.
All which things
were Types, *of the* Meſſias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

ſcriptam digito ſuo,
in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5. exhibuit.
Porrò ordinavit
manducatione *Agni Paſchalis* 6
& *Sacrificia*
in *Altari*, 7. offeranda
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*, 9.
& juſſit fieri *Tabernaculum*, 10. cum *Arca Fœderis*, 11.
prætereà erigi
æneum Serpentem, 12.
contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi *Meſſiæ*,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Chriſtianity. CXLVII. *Chriſtianiſmus.*

The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promiſed to
our firſt Parents in Paradiſe,
at the laſt being
conceived by the Holy Ghoſt,
in the moſt Holy Womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal houſe of David,
and clad with humane fleſh
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extream poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fulneſs of time,
in the year of the world
3970. *but pure from all ſin,*
and the name of Jeſus
was given him,
which ſignifieth a Saviour.
when he was ſprinkled
with holy Baptiſm, 4.
(*the* Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John *his Fore-runner*, 5.
in Jordan,
the moſt ſacred Myſtery
of the Divine Trinity,
appear'd by the Fathers voice, 6.
(*whereby he teſtified*
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghoſt
in the ſhape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the 30th. year of his Age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifeſting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews, *becauſe of his voluntary poverty.*

promiſſus *Protoplaſtis*
in *Paradiſo*,
tandem, impleto tempore,
conceptus per *S. Spiritum*,
in ureto ſanctiſſimo
Mariæ Virginis, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
& indutus humana carne,
Bethlehemi Judææ,
in ſumma paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
Anno mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
ſed mundus ab omni *peccato*,
eique impoſitum fuit
nomen *Jeſu*,
quod ſignificat *Salvatorem*,

hic, cum imbueretur
ſacro *Baptiſmo*, 4.
(*Sacramento*
Novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcurſore ſuo, 5.
in *Jordane*, apparuit
ſacratiſſimum *Myſterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ teſtabatur
hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in ſpecie *Columbæ*, 7.
Cœlitus delabente.

Abeo tempore, XXX. Ætatis ſuæ anno Verbis, & Operibus præ ſe ferentibus Divinitatem, declaravit quis eſſet in annum uſque quartum, à *Judæis*, nec agnitus, nec acceptus ob voluntariam paupertatem.

He

He was at last taken by these
(when he had first instituted
the Mystical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of himself)
carried to the Judgment-Seat
of Pilate,
Governour under Cæsar,
accused and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastned upon a Cross, 9
he dyed,
being sacrificed upon the Altar
for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived by
his Divine Power, he rose again
the third day
out of the Grave, 10.
and forty days after,
being taken up
from Mount Olivet, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles, 13.
gazed upon him
to whom he sent
his Holy Spirit, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day af-*
ter his Ascension,
and them,
(being filled with his power)
into the World
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean time

Ab his
(quum prius instituisset
Cœnam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & *Sanguinis sui*,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis,
& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad *Tribunal Pilati*,
Præfecti *Cæsarei* raptus,
accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
in aram istâ,
pro peccatis *mundi*
immolatus, *mortem subiit.*

Sed tertiâ die, quum revixisset divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
è *Sepulchro*, 10.
& post dies XL.
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Ascensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo*,
ipsos verò,
(hâc Virtute impleros,)
de se prædicaturos
in mundum misit;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
interea sedens

at

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Chriſt
we are called Chriſtians,
and are ſaved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur *Chriſtiani*,
inque eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahometiſm. CXLVIII. *Mahometiſmus.*

Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity *and* Gentiliſm,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning,*
whilſt he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickneſs,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghoſt
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaiſmo*,
Chriſtianiſmo & *Gentiliſmo*,
conſilio *Judæi*, 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*, fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepſia*,
ſecum colloqui
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,

uſing

uſing a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themſelves
from Wine;
are circumciſed,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof,*
they are called to Holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt, 6.
they waſh themſelves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity:
they honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet leſs than Mahomet;
they call their Law,
the Alchoran.

adſuefaciens *Columbam,* 4.
ut ex aure ſuâ
eſcam peteret.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
ſunt *Polygami*:
exſtruunt *Sacella,* 5.
de quorum *Turriculis,*
non à *Campanis,*
ſed à *Sacerdote,* 6.
ad ſacra convocantur:
ſæpius ſe abluunt, 7.
negant *SS. Trinitatem*:
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium,*
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam,*
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem ſuum vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. *Providentia Dei.*

are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his Governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Overſights,
or even our Faults.

God *hath his* Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Wo to the mad
Wizzards *and* Witches,
who give themſelves to the Devil,
(being incloſed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ ſunt
Fortunæ aut *Caſui,*
aut *Siderum Influxui,*
(Cometæ, 1:
quidem ſolent nihil boni portendere)
ſed providò
Dei Oculo, 2:
& ejuſdem *Manui rectrici, 3.*
etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ,*
vel *Imprudentiæ,*
vel etiam *Noxæ.*

Deus habet *Miniſtros* ſuos,
& *Angelos,* 4.
qui *Homini,* 5. à nativitate
ejus, ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes,*
contra malignos *Spiritus,*
ſeu *Diabolum,* 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni ſe dedunt,

(incluſi *Circulo,* 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The

The laſt Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum.*

For the laſt day *ſhall come,*
which ſhall raiſe up the Dead, 2
with the ſound of a Trumpet, 1.
and ſummon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-ſeat
of Chriſt Jeſus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.
When the Godly *and* Elect, 4.
ſhall enter into life eternal,
into the place of Bliſs,
and the new Hieruſalem, 5.

But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
ſhall be thruſt into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies noviſſima,
quæ Voce *Tubæ*, 1. *Mortuos*, 2. reſuſcitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Jeſu Chriſti, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii (juſti)* & *Electi*, 4.
in Vitam æternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*,
& novam *Hieroſolymam*, 5.
introibunt.
Impii vero
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.
in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi æternùm cruciandi.

The Cloſe. *Clauſula.*

Thus thou haſt ſeen in ſhort
all things
that can be ſhewed,
and haſt learned
the chief Words
of the Engliſh *and* Latine
Tongue.
Go on now
and read other good Books *diligently,*
and thou ſhalt become
learned, wiſe, *and* godly.
Remember theſe things;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may beſtow upon thee
the Spirit of Wiſdom.
Farewell.

Ita vidiſti ſummatim
res omnes
quæ oſtendi poterunt,
& didiciſti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & *Latinæ*
Linguæ.
Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, ſapiens, & *pius.*
Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ.
Vale.

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